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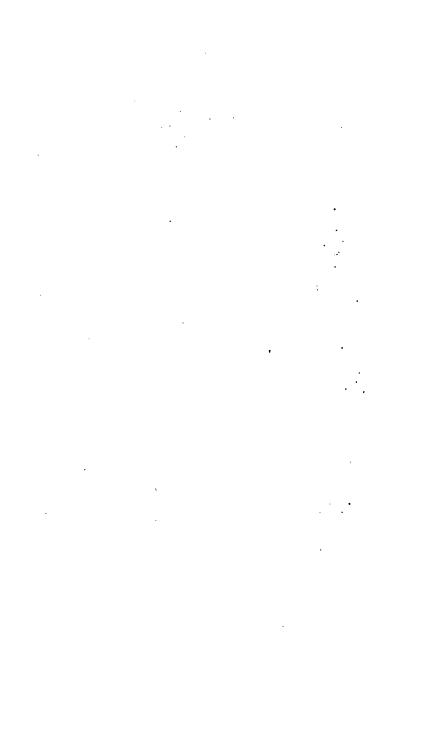


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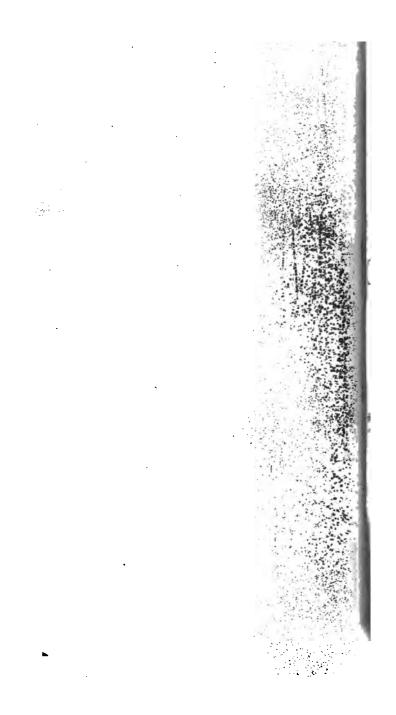
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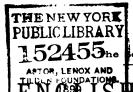
BY W. W. SMITH,

PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO I., NEW YORK; AUTHOR OF "JUVENILE DEFINER," AND "PEFINER'S MANUAL."

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

1871

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ources of Language.

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PREFACE.

The design of this book is not to supersede the ordinary spelling books, but to review the knowledge there acquired, and to present to the pupil a collection of all the *difficulties* of English spelling, so arranged that with ordinary study the whole subject may be easily mastered.

The words are grouped with reference to the sameness of sound of certain syllables differently spelled, so that the pupil will be unable to proceed (as is too often the case) without thinking of the words or the letters that compose them.

The definitions are short, and within the comprehension of any child of common capacity.

The rules for spelling embrace the body of words in the language, and are illustrated by numerous examples of familiar words, so that the pupil may the more readily see the application.

The exercises for correction of false orthography are on the principle of exercises in false syntax; the words of each exercise being designedly scattered through the body of the work.



THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL SPELLER.

RULE I.

Monosyllables (words of one syllable) ending with f, l, or s, preceded by a single vowel, double the final letter; as,

EXERCISE.

. 71	:11	11		-4 11
all	pill	mull	quell	stroll
ball	rill	\mathbf{mill}	shell	troll
call	sill	null	\mathbf{smell}	cross
fall	till	puff	spell	dross
gall	will	bull	stress	floss
hall	doff	full	swell	gloss
mall	miss	pull	bliss	scoff
pall	poll	shall	chill	bluff
tall	roll	\mathbf{small}	cliff	gruff
wall	toll	squall	drill	scull
bass	doll	stall	fiill	skull
lass	loll	brass	quill	snuff
mass	toss	chaff	shrill	stuff
pass	buff	class	skiff	truss
ell	buss	glass	skill	hiss
bell	cuff	grass	sniff	kiss
dell	cull	quaff	stiff	boss
sell	dull	staff	swill	loss
bill	fuss	bless	tbrill	puss
fill	gull	chess	trill	toss

Exceptions to Rule I.

as, gas, has, was, if, of, yes, his, is, this, us, pus, thus, clef.

The pupil will notice that the above exceptions all end with a single s, or f, preceded by a single vowel.

RULE II.

Monosyllables (words of one syllable) ending with any other consonant than f, l, or s, do not double the final letter; as,

EXERCISE.

\mathbf{slab}	wring	lank	storm	chirp
drub	ring	sank	stream	scrip
scrub	swing	sunk	thrum	strip
crab	thong	balk	burn	scoop
drab	throng	talk	clan	stoop
snub	wrong	walk	than	whoop
mad	lath	fork	darn	clump
mud	path	beak	born	plump
wad	dish	leak	corn	slump
			-	
\mathbf{wed}	gush	weak	horn	trump
\mathbf{red}	mush	\mathbf{them}	keen	thump
glad	neigh	warm	mien	went
fled	weigh	firm	mean	halt
sled	batch	whom	thin	malt
sped	catch	harm	shun	salt
slid	crash	palm	stun	\mathbf{debt}
shod	hatch	ream	town	pert
clod	latch	team	gown	lift
plod	patch	helm	cramp	tuft
strong	scratch	worm	strap	tract
twig	\mathbf{smash}	swim	tramp	quart
spring	dank	roam	grasp	peck
sprung	hank	spasm	sleep	whiz
		•		
slept	swept	quench	blend	\mathbf{whip}

Exceptions to Rule II.

ebb, add, odd, egg, jagg, inn, err, burr, butt, buzz, fuzz.

The pupil will notice that the above exceptions all end with a double consonant other than f, l, or s.

RULE III.

Monosyllables (words of one syllable) and English verbs do not end with c, but take ck for double c; as,

EXERCISE.

hack	pick	luck	smack	knock
lack	rick	muck	stack	shock
pack	sick	suck	track	stock
rack	tick	tuck	wreck	chuck
sack	dock	black	brick	cluck
tack	hock	brack	chick	pluck
deck	lock	clack	click	struck
neck	rock	crack	flock	stuck
peck	buck	· quack	mock	truck
reck	duck	slack	frock	attack

Nors.—In general, words derived from the learned languages do not need the k, and common use discards it; as, Italic, stoic, music, maniac, public, &c.

RULE IV.

Monosyllables (words of one syllable), when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double their final letter before a suffix that begins with a vowel; as,

Bag	baggage	${f Let}$	letting
Chap	chapping	Man	manned
Dig	digging	\mathbf{Rob}	robber
$\widetilde{\mathbf{Fib}}$	fibbing	Stab	stabbing
Gab	gabble	\mathbf{Trod}	trodden
Hat	hatter	Bar	barred
Jam	jammed	\cdot $Chat$	chatting
Knit	knitting	$oldsymbol{qid}$	gaigqib

Fin	finny	Chub	chubby
Gag	gagging	Drag	dragging
Hem	hemmed	Flap	flapping
Job	jobbing	Glad	gladden
Knot	knotty	\mathbf{H} um	humming
\mathbf{Lug}	luggage	\mathbf{Flag}	flagging
Mat	matting	Brag	bragging
\mathbf{Rub}	rubbing	Blur	blurred
Sob	sobbing	Clan	clannish
$\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{h}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{z}}$	whizzing	Jut	jutting
\mathbf{Bed}	bedding	Sum	summed
Chip	chipping	${f Run}$	running
Clip	clipping	Sin	sinner
$\overline{\mathbf{Dot}}$	dotted	Drop	dropping
\mathbf{Fit}	fitted	\mathbf{Bog}	boggy
\mathbf{Get}	getting	Grin	grinning
Hop	hopping	\mathbf{Blot}	blotting
Jar	jarred	Crag	craggy
Knob	knobbed	Drum	drumming
Lot	lottery	\mathbf{Fop}	foppish
Rag	ragged	Wrap	wrapping
Swim	swimming	Drug	drugged
\mathbf{Beg}	beggar	Smut	smutty

RULE V.

Words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double their final letter before a suffix that begins with a vowel.

Note 1.—The accent of the derivative must continue on the same syllable as in the radical; thus, refer' with *ible* gives refer'rible (double rr), but in referable the accent is changed, and we have single r; also, prefer', preference; confer', conference; refer', reference.

Nors 2.—The final vowel is doubled after a vowel preceded by qu, the same as if it were a single vowel.

Norz 3.—X, y, and k are never doubled in English words. Words derived from gas have only one s, as gases.

Abet'	abet'-tor	Inter'	inter'-ring
Beget'	beget'-ting	Prefer'	prefer'-ring
Beset'	beset'-ting	Refer'	refer'-ring
Compel'	compel'-ling	Concur'	concur'-ring
Excel'	excel'-ling	Demur'	demur'-ring
Expel'	expel'-ling	Dispel'	dispel'-ling
Forget'	forget'-ting	Incur'	incur'ring
Impel'	impel'-ling	Occur'	occur'-ring
Propel'	propel'-ler	Occur'	occur'-rence
Repel'	repel'-ling	Recur'	recur'-ring
Equip'	equip'-ping	Acquit'	acquit'-ting
Forbid'	forbid'-ding	Admit'	admit'-ting
Omit'	omit'-ting	Admit'	admit'-tance
Extol'	extol'-ling	Begin'	begin'-ning
Befit'	befit'-ting	Begin'	begin'-ner
Abbor'	abhor'-ring	Rebut'	rebut'-ting
Defer'	defer'-ring	Debar'	debar'-red
Infer'	infer'-ring	Control'	control'-ling
Outbid'	outbid'-den	Submit'	submit'ting
Forbid'	forbid'-den	Trepan'	trepan'-ned
Annul'	annul'-led	Unpin'	unpin'-ned
Annul'	annul'-ling	Unpin'	unpin'-ning
Japan'	japan'-ned	Forerun'	forerun'-ner

RULE VI.

The final consonant of a word, when not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, remains single on the addition of a suffix.

Nors.—It has been the practice to double the *l* in all words ending in *l* preceded by a single vowel, though not accented on the last syllable, when a syllable was added commencing with a vowel; but it evidently accords with the analogy of the language, that all such words should conform to the rule.

Toil	toil'-ing	Cav'-il	cav'-il-ing
Cheat	cheat'-ing	Chis'-el	chis'-el-ing
Spoil	spoil'-ing	Coun'-sel	coun'-sel-or
Shout	shout'-ing	Cud'-gel	cud'-gel-ing
Howl	howl'-ing	Driv'-el	driv'-el-ing
Growl	growl'-ing	E'-qual	e'-qual-ing
Crowd	crowd'-ing	Grav'-el	grav'-el-ing
Dream	dream'-ing	Jew'-el	jew'-el-er
Wool	wool'-en	La'-bel	la'-bel-ing
Steam	steam'-ing	Lev'-el	lev'-el-ing
Scream	scream'-ing	Tun'-nel	tun'-nel-ing
Thread	thread'-ing	$\mathbf{Mod'-el}$	mod'-el-ing
Plead	plead'-er	Par'-cel	par'-cel-ing
Teach .	teach'-er	Pen'-cil	pen'-cil-ing
Spread	spread'-ing	Per'-il	per'-il-ing
Stream	stream'-ing	Bev'-el	bev'-el-ing
Roof	roof'-ing	Chan'-nel	chan'-nel-ed
Loop	loop'-ing	Mar'-shal	mar'-shal-ing
Groom	groom'-ing	Pan'-el	pan'-el-ing
Ċоор	coop'-ing	Quar'-rel	quar'-rel-ing
Trav'-el	trav'-el-er	Ben'-e-fit	ben'-e-fit-ed
Trav'-el	tray'-el-ing	Buf'-fet	buf'-fet-ed
Du'-el	du el-ist	Clos'-et	clos'-et-ed
Wor'-ship	wor'-ship-er	De-vel'-op	de-vel'-op-ed
Wor'-ship	wor'-ship-ing	En-vel'-op	en-vel'-op-ed
Wor'-ship	wor'-ship-ed	En-vel'-op	en-vel'-op-ing
Car'-ol	car'-ol-ing	Gal'-lop	gal'-lop-ed
	-	-	

RULE VII.

Words of more than one syllable that end in *l* (except those that are formed from monosyllables ending in double *U*), terminate with one *l*; as,

ras'-cal ex-tol' na'-tal lo'-cal grav'-el jew'-el per'-il	dam'-sel dis-pel' nov'-el bar'-rel jour'-nal ves'-sel pen'-cil	tran' re-be scan' fru'-g shov' vig'-i pu'-p	l' -dal gal '-el l	con'-sul ex-cel' mar'-vel fen'-nel roy'-al civ'-il nos'-tril	con-trol' med'-al par'-cel plu'-ral bush'-el e'-vil ton'-sil
prin'-ci-pal ex-ter'-nal cit'-a-del coun'-sel drop'-si-cal	ma-ter'- con'-ju- chan'-ne cod'-i-ci ver'-ti-c	gal el l	im-m sen'-1	er'-nal ior'-tal ti-nel fo-dil i-cal	doc'-tri-nal in'-fi-del ap-par'-el u-ten'-sil tech'-ni-cal

cler'-i-cal

po-ten'-tial

rad'-i-cal

in-i'-tial

RULE VIII.

crit'-i-cal

es-sen'-tial

mys'-ti-cal

prac'-ti-cal

Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before any additional termination not beginning with the same letter; as,

Woo	woo'-er	Shrill	shrill'-ness
See	see'-ing	\mathbf{Small}	small'-ness
Bliss	bliss'-ful	\mathbf{D} roll	droll'-ness
Odd	odd'-ly	\mathbf{Free}	free'-dom
Gruff	gruff'-ly	Grass	grass'-less
Squall	squall'-y	Pass	pass'-less
Shell	shell'-y	Skill	skill'-ful
Hill	hill'-y	\mathbf{W} ill	will'-ful
Stiff	stiff'-ness	Chill	chill'-ness
<i>III</i>	ill'- $ness$	Tall	tall'-ness
Still	·· still'-ness	Dull	dull'-ness

12	THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL SPELLER.		
Full	full'-ness	Cross	cross'-ing
Toss	toss'-ing	Stroll	stroll'-ing
Kiss	kiss'-ing	\mathbf{Q} uell	quell'-ing
Scoff	scoff'-er	Class	class'-ing
Smell	smell'-ing	Spell	spell'-ing
Dwell	dwell'-ing	Fall	fall'-ing
\mathbf{Flee}	flee'-ing	Sell	sell'-ing
Spill	spell'-ing	Tell	tell'-ing
Swell	swell'-ing	Chill	chill'-ing
Gloss	gloss'-ing	\mathbf{Bliss}	bliss'-ful
Buzz	buzz'-ing	Snuff	snuff'-ing
Bless	bless'-ing	Stroll	stroll'-ing
	_		_

Exceptions to Rule VIII.

Certain irregular derivatives ending in t, from verbs ending in ll or ss,—as dwelt from dwell; spelt from spell; shalt from shall; wilt from will; blest from bless; past from pass,—are exceptions to the foregoing rule.

RULE IX.

Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double in all words formed from them by means of prefixes; as,

See	fore-see'	Sell	under-sell'
Spell	mis-spell'	\mathbf{Add}	super-add'
Roll	un-roll'	Swell	over-swell'
Pass	re-pass'	Stall	fore-stall'
Press	de-press'	Call	mis-call'
Miss	a-miss'	\mathbf{Fall}	be-fall'
Call	re-call'	Mass	a-mass'
Stall	in-stall'	Fill	re-fill'
Thrall	in-thrall'	Press	im-press'
Tell	fore-tell'	Stuff	re-stuff'

RULE X.

Primitive words ending with a silent e, omit the e upon adding a syllable beginning with a vowel.

Note.—The added syllables are chiefly the following, viz.: ed, ing, er, age, ous, ar, al, ish, able, ible, ance, ence, ure, en, est, iy, y.

Re-move'	re-mov'-al	Im-pede'	im-ped'-ing
Live	liv'-ing	A-muse'	a-mus'-ing
Force	for'-ci-ble	$\mathbf{De} ext{-plore}'$	de-plo'-ra-ble
Eye	ey'-ing	Ex-cuse'	ex-cu'-sa-ble
Come	com'-ing	Con-ceive'	con-ceiv'-a-ble
Love	lov'-er	Con-vince'	con-vinc'-ing
Cure	cur'-a-ble	Trade	trad'-ing
Fine	fin'-a-ble	$\mathbf{Pre\text{-}cede'}$	pre-ced'-ing
Twine	twin'-ing	\mathbf{R} ide	ri'-ding
Sense	sens'-i-ble	\mathbf{Lodge}	lodg'-ing
Slave	slav'-ing	Judge	judg'-ing
Pole	pol'-ar	A-bridge'	a-bridg'-ing
$\mathbf{De}\text{-}\mathbf{sire'}$	de-sir'-a-ble	Take	tak'-ing
De-sire'	de-sir'-ous	Like	lik'-ing
De-rive'	de-riv'-ing	Swine	swin'-ish
De-rive'	der-i-va'-tion	White	whit'-ish
Blame	blam'-a-ble	Ice	i'-cy
De-cline'	de-clin'-a-ble	I'-dle	i'-dly
Com-pare'	com'-pa-ra-ble	Bride	brid'-al
Ad-mire'	ad'-mi-ra-ble	Guide	guid'-ance
A-base'	a-bas'-ing	Fame	fam'-ous
A-wake'	a-wak'-en	Ar-range'	ar-rang'-ing
De-prave'	de-prav'-ing	Be-have'	be-hav'-ing
Dis-grace'	dis-grac'-ing	De-range'	de-rang'-ing
E-rase'	e-ras'-ing	En-gage'	en-gag'-ing
In-flame'	in-flam'-ing	For-sake	for-sak'-en
Pa-rade'	pa-rad'-ing	In-hale'	in-hal'-ing
Bal'-ance	bal'-anc-ing	Re-take'	re-tak -ing
Ex-pose'	ex-pos'-ure	As-sure'	as-sur'-ance

Exceptions to Rule X.

EXCEPTION 1.—Words ending in ce or ge retain the e before the suffixes able and ous, to prevent change in the pronunciation; as,

Trace	trace'-a-ble	Cour'-age	cour-a'-geous
Change	change'-a-ble		chal'-lenge-a-ble
Out'-rage	out-ra'-geous	Charge	charge'-a-ble
Peace	peace'-a-ble	Ser'-vice	ser'-vice-a-ble
Mar'-riage	mar'-riage-a-ble	Pierce	pierce'-a-ble

EXCEPTION 2.—When the final e is preceded by o, the final e is retained before ing; as, shoe, shoe'-ing; hoe, hoe'-ing.

NOTE.—In some words it is necessary to retain the e before ing to prevent ambiguity; as, singe, singe'-ing, not sing'-ing; tinge, tinge'-ing, not ting'-ing.

Words ending in ee drop the final letter only when the addition begins with e; as, see, seer, not see'-er; flee, fleest, not flee'-eet; a-gree', a-greed', not a-gree'-ed.

RULE XI.

The following words, ending with e preceded by c, change the e into i before a suffix commencing with a vowel.

Space	spa'-cious	Jus'-tice jus-ti'-cia-ry
Grace	gra'-cious	Com'-merce com-mer'-cial
\mathbf{Vice}	vi'-cious	Fi-nance' fi-nan'-cial
Pal'-ace	pa-la'-cious	Face fa'-cial
Sol'-ace	so-la'-cious	Dis-grace' dis-gra'-cious
Of for	of-fi'-cial	Sac'-ri-fice sac-ri-fi'-cial
Of'-fice	of-fi'-cious	Prej'-u-dice prej-u-di'-cial
Suf-fice'	suf-fi'-cient	Ben'-e-fice ben-e-fi'-cial
Mal'-ice	ma-li'-cious	Art'-i-fice art-i-fi'-cial
Aus'-pice	aus-pi'-cious	Av'-a-rice av-a-ri'-cious
Ca-price'	ca-pri'-cious	Su'-per-fice su-per-fi'-cial

RULE XII.

When a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to a word ending with e, the e is retained.

EXERCISE.

Judge indge'-ment A-bridge' a-bridge'-ment Jndge judge'-ship Ac-knowl'-edge ac-knowl'-edge-ment Lodge lodge'-ment Ar-range' ar-range'-ment Rude rude'-ness A-base' a-base'-ment de-range'-ment Rude rude'-ly . De-range' Peace en-hance'-ment peace'-ful En-hance' Shape shape'-less en-gage'-ment En-gage' Pale pale'-ness In-fringe' in-fringe'-ment large'-ly Con-vince' con-vince'-ment Large Change change'-ful Am'-ple am'-ple-ness Edge edge'-less A-muse' a-muse'-ment Grace grace'-ful An-nounce' an-nounce'-ment Space space'-less Ap-pease' ap-pease'-ment Ap-prove' ap-prove'-ment Spare spare'-ly Blame blame'-less as-suage'-ment As-suage' Badge badge'-less a-tone'-ment A-tone' Base base'-ment Be-reave' be-reave'-ment Blithe blithe'-some De-face' de-face'-ment Chaste chaste'-ness De-file' de-file'-ment Close close'-ness De-mure' de-mure'-ness False false'-hood De-prive' de-prive'-ment Fine fine'-ness Di-vine' di-vine'-ly Hate hate'-ful Ex-cite' ex-cite'-ment for-give'-ness hedge'-row Hedge For-give' hope'-ful Hope En-cour'-age en-cour'-age-ment Lame en-tan'-gle-ment lame'-ly En-tan'-gle Mute mute'-ness Del'-i-cate del'-i-cate-ness

Nore.—It has been the prevailing usage to spell the words abridgement, acknowledgement, and judgement without the final e of the primitive, but many respectable writers now adopt the more correct, though less usual spelling, by inserting the e. Webster omits the e in these words, as also in lodgement, but retains it in judgeship.

Exceptions to Rule XII.

When the e is preceded by a vowel, it is sometimes omitted; as, duly from due; truly from true; areful from are; argument from argue: but much more frequently retained; as, dueness from due; trueness from true; blueness and bluely from blue; rueful from rue; shoeless from shoe; eyeless from eye.

Wholly is also an exception, as nobody writes it wholely.

RULE XIII.

Words ending with ate drop the letters te in derivatives formed by adding the suffix cy.

EXERCISE.

Pri'-mate	pri'-ma-cy	E-pis'-co-pate	e-pis'-co-pa-cy
Pri'-vate	pri'-va-cy	Cel'-i-bate	cel'-i-ba-cy
Leg'-ate	leg'-a-cy	Con-fed'-er-ate	con-fed'-er-a-cy
Prel'-ate	prel'-a-cy	De-gen'-er-ate	de-gen'-er-a-cy
Pi'-rate	pi'-ra-cy	Il-lit'-er-ate	il-lit'-er-a-cy
Cu'-rate	cu'-ra-cy	Ac'-cu-rate	ac'-cu-ra-cy
Del'-i-cate	del'-i-ca-cy	Ob'-du-rate	ob'-du-ra-cy
In'-tri-cate	in'-tri-ca-cy	Ad'-e-quate	ad'-e-qua-cy
Ad'-vo-cate	ad'-vo-ca-cy	In-del'-i-cate	in-del'-i-ca-cy
Prof'-li-gate	prof'-li-ga-cy	Sub-or'-di-nate	sub-or'-di-na-cy
Le-git'-i-mate	le-git'-i-ma-cy	In-or'-di-nate	in-or'-di-na-cy
In'-ti-mate	in'-ti-ma-cy	In-vet'-er-ate	in-vet'-er-a-cy
Ef-fem'-i-nate	ef-fem'-i-na-cy	Mag'-is-trate	mag'-is-tra-cy
Ob'-sti-nate	ob'-sti-na-cy	In-vet'-er-ate	in-vet'-er-a-cy
In-del'-i-cate	in-del'-i-ca-cy	Pop'-u-late	pop'-u-la-cy
Com'-pli-cate	com'-pli-ca-cy	Al-ter'-nate	al-ter'-na-cy
E-quiv'-o-cate	e-quiv'-o-ca-cy		in-ac'-cu-ra-cy

Norz.—Apostasy, from apostate, comes under this rule, though terminated with sy instead of cy.

RULE XIV.

Words ending with ant or ent drop the t in derivatives formed by adding the suffix ce or cy.

EXERCISE.

Va'-cant	va'-can-cy	De-pend'-ent	de-pend'-en-cy
In'-fant	in'-fan-cy	Ter'-ma-gant	ter'-ma-gan-cy
Pli'-ant	pli'-an-cy	El'-e-gant	el'-e-gance
Ten'-ant	ten'-an-cy	Ar'-ro-gant	ar'-ro-gance
Stag'-nant	stag'-nan-cy	Ra'-di-ant	ra'-di-ance
Preg'-nant	preg'-nan-cy	Brill'-iant	brill'-iance
Poign'-ant	poign'-an-cy	Vig'-i-lant	vig'-i-lance
Ramp'-ant	ramp'-an-cy	Lieu-ten'-ant	lieu-ten'-an-cy
Fla'-grant	fla'-gran-cy	Ma-lig'-nant	ma-lig'-nance
Fra'-grant	fra'-grance	Re-pug'-nant	re-pug'-nance
Va'-grant	va'-gran-cy	Oc'-cu-pant	oc'-cu-pan-cy
Con'-stant	con'-stan-cy	Ex-pect'-ant	ex-pect'-an-cy
Piq'-uant	piq'-uan-cy	In-cum'-bent	in-cum'-bence
Buoy'-ant	buoy'-an-cy	Com-pla'-cent	com-pla'-cence
De'-cent	de'-cen-cy	In-de'-cent	in-de'-cen-cy
Re'-cent	re'-cen-cy	In'-no-cent	in'-no-cence
Pend'-ent	pend'-en-cy	Pres'-i-dent	pres'-i-den-cy
A'-gent	a'-gen-cy	De-fi'-cient	de-fi'-cien-cy
Re'-gent	re'-gen-cy	Com'-pe-tent	com'-pe-tence
Ur'-gent	ur'-gen-cy	Con-sist'-ent	con-sist'-ence
Clem'-ent	clem'-en-cy	De-lin'-quent	de-lin'-quen-cy
Cur'-rent	cur'-ren-cy	Dis-cord'-ant	dis-cord'-ance
Po'-tent	po'-ten-cy	Sig-nif'-i-cant	sig-nif'-i-cance
Flu'-ent	flu'-en-cy		tex-trav'-a-gance
Sol'-vent	sol'-ven-cy	Lux-u'-ri-ant	lux-u'-ri-ance
Fre'-quent	fre'-quen-cy	Ex-or'-bi-tant	ex-or'-bi-tance
Res'-i-dent	res'-i-den-cy	Re-luct'-ant	re-luct'-an-cy
In'-di-gent	in'-di-gen-cy	Rel'-e-vant	rel'-e-van-cy
•	As-cend'-ant	as-cend'-en	
			-

Norz.—The pupil must note that ant, not ent, is the termination of ascendant, and that ency, not ancy, is the termination of ascendency.

RULE XV.

When primitive words ending with y preceded by a consonant take an additional syllable, the y is changed into i.

Note.—This rule applies to derivatives, but not to compound words; as, mercy-seat, penny-worth, lady-ship, giddy-head, &c.

Ra'-cy	ra'-ci-ness	Like'-ly	like'-li-hood
I'-cy	i'-ci-cle	An'-gry	an'-gri-ly
Spi'-cy	spi'-ci-ness	Hun'-gry	hun'-gri-ly
Jui'-cy	jui'-ci-ness	Air'-y	air'-i-ness
Fan'-cy	fan'-ci-ful	Lone'-ly	lone'-li-ness
Mer'-cy	mer'-ci-ful	Hair'-y	hair'-i-ness
Sau'-cy	sau'-ci-ly	State'-ly	state'-li-ness
Read'-y	read'-i-ness	Love'-ly	love'-li-ness
Stead'-y	stead'-i-ly	Ea'-sy	ea'-si-ly
Gid'-dy	gid'-di-ly	Bus'-y	bus'-i-ly
Mud'-dy	mud'-di-ness	Cop'-y	cop'-i-er
Rud'-dy	rud'-di-ness	Pit'-y	~pit'-i-ful
Need'-y	need'-i-ly	Nois'-y	nois'-i-ly
Speed'-y	speed'-i-ly	Haugh'-ty	haugh'-ti-ly
Hand'-y	hand'-i-ly	Нар'-ру	hap'-pi-ly
Blood'-y	blood iness	Ea'-sy	ea'-si-ness
Gaud'-y	gaud'-i-ness	Bus'-y	bus'-i-ness
Cloud'-y	cloud'-i-ness	Pit'-y	pit'-i-less
Crag'-gy	crag'-gi-ness	Nois'-y	nois'-i-ness
Fog'-gy	fog'-gi-ness	Haugh'-ty	haugh'-ti-ness
Spong'-y	spong'-i-ness	Hap'-py	hap'-pi-ness
Health'-y	health-i-ness	$\mathbf{Weight'-y}$	weight'-i-ness
Wea'-ry	wea'-ri-some	$\mathbf{Emp'-ty}$	emp'-ti-ness
Wealth'-y	wealth'-i-ness	Mer'-ry	mer'-ri-ment
Filth'-y	filth'-i-ly	Ho'-ly	ho'-li-ness
Worth'-y	worth'-i-ness	Wa'-ry	wa'-ri-ly
Fu'-ry	fu'-ri-ous	Glo'-ry	glo'-ri-ous
Cost'-ly	cost'-li-ness	$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{s}'$ -te-r \mathbf{y}	mys-te'-ri-ous
Storm'-y,	storm'-i-ness	Balm'-y	balm'-i-ness

Exceptions to Rule XV.

EXCEPTION 1.—The y is retained before the termination ing or ish, to prevent the doubling of i.

	-	_	
Ba'-by	ba'-by-ish	Cop'-y	cop'-y-ing
Pit'-y	pit'-y-ing	Fan'-cy	fan'-cy-ing
Com-ply'	com-ply'-ing	Stead'-y	stead'-y-ing
De-fy'	de-fy'-ing	Beau'-ti-fy	beau'-ti-fy-ing
De-ny'	de-ny'-ing	Grat'-i-fy	grat'-i-fy-ing
Im-ply'	im-ply'-ing	Mag -ni-fy	mag'-ni-fy-ing
Re-ly'	re-ly'-ing	Pac'-i-fy	pac'-i-fy-ing
Re-ply'	re-ply'-ing	Pu'-ri-fy	pu'-ri-fy-ing
Sup-ply'	sup-ply'-ing	Sat'-is-fy	sat'-is-fy-ing
Dirt'-y	dirt'-y-ing	Sig'-ni-fy	sig'-ni-fy-ing
Wea'-ry	wea'-ry-ing	Ter'-ri-fy	ter'-ri-fy-ing
Bus'-y	bus'-y-ing	Proph'-e-sy	proph'-e-sy-ing
Stead'-y	stead'-y-ing	Rem'-e-dy	rem'-e-dy-ing
Mud'-dy	mud'-dy-ing	Ed'-i-fy	ed'-i-fy-ing
Blood'-y	blood'-y-ing	Mod'-i-fy	mod'-i-fy-ing
Im-ply'	im-ply'-ing	Qual'-i-fy	qual'-i-fy-ing
Que'-ry	que'-ry-ing	Nul'-li-fy	nul'-li-fy-ing
Put'-ty	put'-ty-ing	Pu'-ri-fy	pu'-ri-fy-ing

EXCEPTION 2.—Words ending in ie and dropping the e, by Rule X. change i into y, to prevent the doubling of i.

\mathbf{Die}	dy'-ing	Tie	ty'-ing
Vie	vy'-ing	$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{n}\text{-}\mathbf{tie'}$	un-ty'-ing
Lie	ly'-ing	Out-vie'	out-vy'-ing

EXCEPTION 3.—In a few instances, the final y is changed into e before ous and its compounds; as,

Beau'-ty	beau'-te-ous	$\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}'$ - $\mathbf{t}\mathbf{y}$	du'-te-ous
Plen'-ty	plen'-te-ous	Pit'-y	pit'-e-ous

Note.—Words ending with y form the plural of nouns, the persons of verbs, participles, comparatives, and superlatives by changing y into i when the y is preceded by a consonant; as, spy, spies; carry, carriest; happy, happier, happier. As the present or imperfect participle ends with ing, it retains the y to prevent the doubling of i.

RULE XVI.

Primitive words ending with y preceded by a vowel, do not change y into i before an additional syllable.

EXERCISE.

Day	day'-ly	De-lay'	de-lay'-er
Key	key'-hole	Dis-play'	dis-play'-er
Coy	coy'-ly	Ar-ray'	ar-ray'-ed
Boy	boy'-ish	Be-tray'	be-tray'-er
Joy	joy'-ful	Por-tray'	por-tray'-er
Gay	gay'-ly	Es'-say	es'-say-ist
Pay	pay'-ment	Mon'-ey	mon'-ey-less
Way	way'-lay	Med'-ley	med'-leys
Pray	pray'-er	Al'-ley	al'-leys
Prey	prey'-ed	Val'-ley	val'-leys
Play	play'-ful	Vol'-ley	vol'-leys
Gay	gay'-e-ty	Pul'-ley	pul'-leys
Pay	pay'-a-ble	Chim'-ney Jour'-ney At-tor'-ney	chim'-neys
Buoy	buoy'-ant		jour'-neys
Sway	sway'-ed		at-tor'-neys
Stray	stray'-er	Em-ploy' Dis-may' Dis-play' De-fray'	em-ploy'-ment
Gay	gay'-ness		dis-may'-ed
Monk'-ey	monk'-eys		dis-play'-ing
Tur'-key	tur'-keys		de-fray'-ing
Mon'-ey	mon'-eys	Em-ploy' Path'-way	em-ploy'-ing
Sur'-vey	sur'-veys		path'-ways

Exceptions to Rule XVI.

From lay, pay, say, stay are formed laid, paid, said, and staid; but the regular words layed, payed, and stayed are sometimes used. Raiment, from arrayment, is never written with the y. Daily is more common than the regular form, dayly.

Nors.—In some instances, where the suffix begins with i, the final y is rejected; as, eulogy, eulogist; sympathy, sympathize.

RULE XVII.

The final y of a radical word, when preceded by t, is generally omitted before a suffix beginning with a or o.

EXERCISE.

Pu'-ri-ty	pu'-ri-tan	Eq'-ui-ty	eq'-ui-ta-ble
Fe-lic'-i-ty	fe-lic'-i-tous	In-iq'-ui-ty	in-iq'-ui-tous
Gra-tu'-i-ty	gra-tu'-i-tous	Ca-lam'-i-ty	ca-lam'-i-tous
Ne-ces'-si-ty	ne-ces'-si-tous	Fa-tu'-i-ty	fa-tu'-i-tous
U-biq'-ui-ty	u-biq'-ui-tous	Grav'-i-ty	grav'-i-tate

RULE XVIII.

Words ending with & preceded by a consonant, drop the & upon receiving the suffix ly.

Nim'-ble	nim'-bly	Peace'-a-ble peace'-a-bly
Hum'-ble	hum'-bly	Mov'-a-ble mov'-a-bly
No'-ble	no'-bly	Af'-fa-ble af'-fa-bly
Doub'-le	doub'-ly	Laugh'-a-ble - laugh'-a-bly
Peb'-ble	peb'-bly	Blam'-a-ble blam'-a-bly
\mathbf{A}' -ble	a'-bly	Am'-i-ca-ble am'-i-ca-bly
Fee'-ble	fee'-bly	Des'-pi-ca-ble des'-pi-ca-bly
Frec'-kle	frec'-kly	Prac'-ti-ca-ble prac'-ti-ca-bly
Am'-ple	am'-ply	For'-mi-da-ble for'-mi-da-bly
Dim'-ple	dim'-ply	A-gree'-a-ble a-gree'-a-bly
Pim'-ple	pim'-ply	So'-cia-ble so'-cia-bly
Sub'-tle	sub'-tly	A'-mi-a-ble a'-mi-a-bly
Gen'-tle	gen'-tly	Va'-ri-a-ble va'-ri-a-bly
Bris'-tle	bris'-tly	Pit'-i-a-ble pit'-i-a-bly
Gris'-tle	gris'-tly	En'-vi-a-ble en'-vi-a-bly
Prob'-a-ble	prob'-a-bly	Fash'-ion-a-ble fash'-ion-a-bly
Laud'-a -ble	laud'-a-bly	Rea'-son-a-ble rea'-son-a-bly

Sea'-son-a-ble sea'-son-a-bly Tol'-er-a-ble tol'-er-a-bly Sep'-a-ra-ble sep'-a-ra-bly Mis'-er-a-ble mis'-er-a-bly Com'-pa-ra-ble com'-pa-ra-bly Ad'-mi-ra-ble ad'-mi-ra-bly Ex'-e-cra-ble ex'-e-cra-bly De-sir'-a-ble de-sir'-a-bly

RULE XIX.

Words ending with ble, upon taking the suffix ity or ities, take i between the letters b and l.

EXERCISE.

$\mathbf{A'}$ ble	a-bil'i-ty	Mu'ta-ble mu-ta-bil'i-ty
Sta'ble	sta-bil'i-ty	Prac'ti-ca-ble prac-ti-ca-bil'i-ty
Li'a-ble	li-a-bil'i-ty	Sep'a-ra-ble sep-a-ra-bil'i-ty
Ca'pa-ble	ca-pa-bil'i-ty	Ad'mi-ra-ble ad-mi-ra-bil'i-ty
Du'ra-ble	du-ra-bil'i-ty	A'mi-a-ble a-mi-a-bil'i-ty
Dis-a'ble	dis-a-bil'i-ty	Mal'le-a-ble mal-le-a-bil'i-ty
So'cia-ble	so-cia-bil'i-ty	Per'ish-a-ble per-ish-a-bil'i-ty
Prob'a-ble	prob-a-bil'i-ty	A-vail'a-ble a-vail-a-bil'i-ty
Pla'ca-ble	pla-ca-bil'i-ty	A-gree'a-ble a-gree-a-bil'i-ty
Af'fa-ble	af-fa-bil'i-ty	Ap'pli-ca-ble ap-pli-ca-bil'i-ty
Pli'a-ble	pli-a-bil'i-ty	Mem'o-ra-ble mem-o-ra-bil'i-ty
Pal'pa-ble	pal-pa-bil'i-ty	Pen'e-tra-ble pen-e-tra-bil'i-ty
Cul'pa-ble	cul-pa-bil'i-ty	Re-spect'a-ble re-spect-a-bil'i-ty
Tract'a-ble	tract-a-bil'i-ty	In-sta'ble in-sta-bil'i-ty
Port'a-ble	port-a-bil'i-ty	E'qua-ble e-qua-bil'i-ty

RULE XX.

The plural number of nouns is regularly formed by adding s or es to the singular.

Note.—When the singular ends with a sound which will unite with that of s, the plural is generally formed by adding s only, and the number of syllables is not increased; but when the sound of s cannot be united with that of the primitive word, the regular plural adds s to final e, and es to other terminations, and forms a separate syllable.

	22 2 11 C	A CO ESS.	
Mob	mobs	Fan'-cy	fan'-cies
Pen	pens	Mon'-ey	mon'-eys
\mathbf{Bed}	beds	Jour'-ney	jour'-neys
Lid	lids	Com'-pa-ny	com'-pa-nies
Babe	babes	Gal'-ler-y	gal'-ler-ies
Bribe	bribes	Dai'-sy	dai'-sies
Stone	stones	Chim'-ney	chim'-neys
Shoe	shoes	Loaf	loaves
Toe	toes	Sheaf	sheaves
- Cave	caves	Half	halves
Guide	guides	So-ci'-e-ty	so-ci'-e-ties
Bridge	brid'-ges	Ker'-chief	ker'-chiefs
\mathbf{Judge}	jud'-ges	Be-lief'	be-liefs'
$\mathbf{Ap'}$ -ple	ap'-ples	Knife	knives
Peach	peach'-es	Wife	wives
Coach	coach'-es.	Shelf	shelves
\mathbf{W} retch	wretch'-es	Hiss	hiss'-es
Po-ta'-to	po-ta'-toes	Box	box'-es
He'-ro	he'-roes	Car'-go	car'-goes
Ne'-gro	ne'-groes	Mot'-to	mot'-toes
Mer'-cy	mer'-cies	Church	church'-es

RULE XXI.

The following words ending with d, change the d into s in the annexed derivatives, for euphony:

$\mathbf{De}\text{-}\mathbf{fend'}$	de-fense'	de-fen'-sive
Of-fend'	of-fense'	of-fens'-ive
Ex-pend'	ex-pense'	ex-pen'-sive
In-tend'	in-tense'	in-ten'-sive
$\mathbf{Pre}\text{-}\mathbf{tend'}$	pre-tense'	pre-ten'-sion
Dis-pend'	dis pense'	dis-pens'-ing

Ex-pand'	ex-panse'	ex-pan'-sive
Pro-pend'	pro-pense'	pro-pen'-si-ty
Re-spond'	re-sponse'	re-spon'-sive
Sus-pend'	sus-pense'	sus-pen'-sion
Dis-tend'	dis-ten'-sion	dis-ten'-sive
Ex-tend'	ex-ten'-sion	ex-ten'-sive
$\mathbf{De}\text{-}\mathbf{scend'}$	de-scen'-sion	de-scen'-sive
$\mathbf{As}\text{-}\mathbf{cend'}$	as-cen'-sion	as-cen'-sive
Ab-scind'	ab-scis'-sa	ab-scis'-sion
Re-scind'	re-scis'-sion	re-scis'-so-ry
Ronge	hand' wan wa h	on' gion

Rep-re-hend' rep-re-hen'-sion
Com-pre-hend' com-pre-hen'-sion
Ap-pre-hend' ap-pre-hen'-sion
Con-de-scend' con-de-scen'-sion
Cor-re-spond' cor-re-spon'-sive

RULE XXII.

The following words ending with t, change the t into s, in the annexed derivatives for euphony:

EXERCISE.

Sub-mit'	sub-mis'-sion	sub-mis'-sive
$\mathbf{De}\text{-mit}'$	de-mis'-sion	de-mis'-sive
Re-mit'	re-mis'-sion	re-mis'-sive
\mathbf{Ad} -mit'	ad-mis'-sion	ad-mis'-si-ble
\mathbf{E} -mit'	e-mis'-sion	em'-is-sa-ry
Com-mit'	com-mis'-sion	com-mis'-sion-er
O-mit'	o-mis'-sion	o-mis'-si-ble
Per-mit'	per-mis'-sion	per-mis'-si-ble
In-ter-mit'	in-ter-mis'-sion	in-ter-mis'-sive

The above words double the s, because the final consonant of the accented syllable is preceded by a single vowel.

A-vert'	a-ver'-sion	a-verse'-ly
Sub-vert'	sub-ver'-sion	eria-'197-dua

Ad-vert'	ad-verse'	ad-vers'-i-ty
Re-vert'	re-ver'-sion	re-ver'-si-ble
$\mathbf{Di\text{-}vert'}$	di-ver'-sion	di-ver'-si-ty
In-vert'	in-ver'-sion	in-verse'-ly
Con-vert'	con-ver'-sion	con-verse'-ly
Per-vert'	per-ver'-sion	per-ver'-si-ty
An-i	mad-vert' an-i-m	

The above words have but single s, because the final consonant of the accented syllable of the radical is preceded by a consonant.

RULE XXIII.

The possessive case of nouns is formed in the singular number by adding s, preceded by an apostrophe; and in the plural, when the word ends with s, by adding an apostrophe only.

	Possessive Singular.	Possessive Plural.
Boy	boy's	boys'
Maid	maid's	maids'
Giant	gi'-ant's	gi'-ants'
Man	man's	men's
Child	child's	chil'-dren's
Ox	ox's	ox'-en's
Goose	goose's	geese's
Fly	Fly's	flies'
Ab'-bess	ab'-bess's	ab'-bess-es'
Heir'-ess	heir'-ess's	heir'-ess-es'
A-byss'	a-byss's'	a-byss'-es'
Lass	lass's	lass'-es'
Friend	friend's	friends'
Au'-thor	au'-thor's	au'-thors'
Act'-or	act'-or's	act'-ors'
He'-ro	he'-ro's	he'-roes'
Wom'-an	wom'-an's	wom'-en's

Broth'-er	broth'-er's	broth'-ers'
Girl	girl's	girls'
Fox	fox's	fox'-es'
$\mathbf{Act'} ext{-ress}$	act'-ress's	.act'-ress-es'
Ne'-gress	ne'-gress's	ne'-gress-es'
Gov'-ern-ess	gov'-ern-ess's	gov'-ern-ess-es'
Isth'-mus	isth'-mus's	isth'-mus-es'

NOTE.—The pupil will notice that all plural nouns that differ from the singular, without ending in s, form the possessive case in the same manner as the singular; also, that when the singular noun ends with s, another s, preceded by an apostrophe, is requisite.

RULE XXIV.

Words ending in er or or, often drop the e or o before a suffix commencing with a vowel.

EXERCISE.

\mathbf{A} ct'-or	act'-ress	Ad-ven'-tur-er	ad-ven'-tur-ess
Ar'-bi-ter	ar'-bi-tress	Am-bas'-sa-dor	am-bas'-sa-dress
Au'-di-tor	au'-di-tress	Ben-e-fac'-tor	ben-e-fac'-tress
Chant'-er	chant'-ress	Foun'-der	foun'-dress
Con-duct'-or	con-duct'-ress	En-chant'-er	en-chant'-ress
Ed'-i-tor	ed'-i-tress	Gov'-ern-or	gov'-ern-ess
\mathbf{E} -lect'-or	e-lect'-ress	I-dol'-a-ter	i-dol'-a-tress
Em'-pe-ror	em'-press	In-struct'-or	in-struct'-ress
Ex-act'-or	ex-act'-ress	In-vent'-or	in-vent'-ress
Mon'-i-tor	mon'-i-tress	Pro-pri'-e-tor	pro-pri'-e-tress
Por'-ter	por'-tress	Seam'-ster	seam'-stress
Pro-tec'-tor	pro-tec'-tress	So-lic'-it-or	so-lic'-it-ress
Sor'-cer-er	sor'-cer-ess	Song'-ster	song'-stress
Trai'-tor	trai'-tress	Ti'-ger	ti'-gress
$\mathbf{Vic'} ext{-tor}$	vic'-tress	Vo'-ta-ry	vo'-ta-ress
Doc'-tor	doc'-tress	Pre-cep'-tor	pre-cep'-tress
Sculp'-tor	sculp'-tress	An'-ces-tor	an-ces'-tress
Me'-di-a-tor	me-di-a'-tress	Con'-quer-or	con'-quer-ess

RULE XXV. -

Mistakes are often made in spelling words commencing with prefixes, by inserting or omitting a letter. To avoid errors, consider whether the first letter of the primitive word is the same as the last letter of the prefix. If they be alike, that letter is doubled; if unlike, they remain single.

EXERCISE.

Com'-pa-ny	ac-com'-pa-ny two c's
Cus'-tom	ac-cus'-tom"
Join	ad-join'one d
Grieve	ag-grieve' two g's
Mis'-sion	com-mis'-sion " m's
Re-spond'	cor-re-spond' " r's
Com-pose'	de-com-pose'one c
Sat'-is-fy	dis-sat'-is-fytwo s's
Solve	dis-solve' "
No'-ble	en-no'-ble " n's
Leg'-i-ble	il-leg'-i-ble " l's
Lib'-er-al	il-lib'-er-al "
Mor'-tal	im-mor'-tal " m's

RULE XXVI.

The following words ending in f or fe, change f into v, and add es in their plurals:

EXERCISE.

	Plurals.		Plurals.
Sheaf	sheaves	\mathbf{Leaf}	leaves
Loaf	loaves	$oldsymbol{Beef}$	реелев
Thief	thieves	Calf	cylves
Half	halves	$oldsymbol{E}$ lf	e)ves

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	Shelf	shelves	Self	selves	
	\mathbf{Wolf}	wolves	Life	lives	
	Knife	knives	\mathbf{Wife}	wives	
N	ore The	warbs formed from	the following words	anding wit	

NOTE.—The verbs formed from the following words ending wit or fe, have the f changed into v:

Safe	save	Strife	strive
Grief	grieve	\mathbf{Proof}	prove
Be-lief'	be-lieve'	$\mathbf{Re}\text{-lief}'$	re-lieve'

RULE XXVII.

The following words ending with f or fe, retain the and add s in their plurals:

EXERCISE.

Chief	chiefs	\mathbf{Brief}	briefs	Fie	f fiefs
Grief	griefs	\mathbf{Clef}	clefs	Oaf	oafs
Waif	waifs	\mathbf{Coif}	coifs	Gul	f gulf
\mathbf{Hoof}	hoofs	\mathbf{Roof}	roofs	\mathbf{Pro}	of proc
Woof	woofs	Turf	turfs	Sca	rf scar
Dwarf	dwarfs	\mathbf{Fife}	fifes	Stri	fe strif
Safe	safes	Wharf	wharfs	Staf	f staf
Ker'-ch	ieſ	ker'-chiefs	Mis	'-chief	mis'-chie
Be-lief'		be-liefs'	Re-	-lief'	re-liefs'
Re-proc	$\mathbf{f'}$	re-proofs'	Ca'	-lif	ca'-lifs
Hand'-k	er-chief	hand'-ker-chie	efs Mis	'-be-lief	$\mathbf{mis'}\text{-}\mathbf{be}\text{-}\mathbf{li}$

RULE XXVIII.

Compounds generally retain the orthography of simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, up-t shell-fish, knee-deep, inn-keeper, &c.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL SPELLER.

PART II.

LESSON I.

ALL (awl), a. Every one; the whole; every part.

Ques.—Why does all terminate with double lf—Rule 1st.

TWIG (twig), n. A small branch of a tree.

Ques.—Why does twig terminate with one g?—Rule 2d.

LUCK (luk), n. That which happens to a person.

Ques.—Why does luck terminate with k instead of cf-Rule 8d.

FIB (fib), n. A lie or falsehood.

FIBBING (fib'-bing), ppr. Telling fibs.

Ques.—Why does fib double the b in fibbing?—Rule 4th.

DISPEL (dis-pel'), v. t. To scatter by driving or force.

DISPELLED (dis-peld'), pp. Driven away; scattered.

Ques.—Why does dispel double the l in dispelled !-Rule 5th.

TRAVEL (trav'-el), v. i. To go to a distant place.

TRAVELER (trav'-el-er), n. One who visits distant places.

Ques. - Why does not travel double the l in traveler !- Rule 6th.

CONTROL (kon-trole), n. Command. v. t. To check; to govern.

Ques.—Why does not control terminate with two Is?—Rule 7th.

SKILL (skil), n. The expert performance of any art.

SKILLFUL (skil'-ful), a. Able to perform a thing nicely.

Ques .- Why does skill retain the double I in skillful !- Rule 8th.

TELL (tel), v. t. To express in words; to make known.

FORETELL (for-tel'), v. t. To tell before an event happens.

Ques .- Why does tell retain the double l in foretell!-Rule 9th.

LESSON II.

EYE (i), n. The organ of sight.

EYING (i'-ing), ppr. Watching; looking upon.

Ques .- Why does eye omit the final e in eying !-Rule 10th.

ORGAN (or'-gan), n. A natural instrument of action.

NATURAL (nat-yu-ral). a. Produced by nature.

SPACE (spase), n. Room; extension.

SPACIOUS (spa'-shus), a. Having much room.

Ques.-Why is spacious spelled with i instead of e?-Rule 11th.

EDGE (cj), n. The sharp border of a thing.

EDGELESS (ej'-les), a. Not sharp; blunt.

Ques .- Why do you retain the final e of edge in edgeless !- Rule 12th.

PIRATE (pi'-rat), n. A robber on the high seas.

PIRACY (pi'-ra-se), n. The crime of robbing on the high seas.

Ques.—Why do you omit the te of pirate in piracy?—Rule 18th.

VACANT (ra'-kant), a. Empty; not filled.

VACANCY (va'-kan-se), n. A place or office not occupied.

Ques.—Why do you omit the t of vacant in vacancy?—Rule 14th.

BUSY (biz'-ze), a. Employed with constant attention.

BUSINESS (biz'-nes), n. Employment; something to be done.

BUSYING (biz'-ze-ing), ppr. Constantly employing.

, Ques.—Do you retain the y of busy in business? Why not?—Rule 15th.
Ques.—Why do you retain the y of busy in busying?—Exc. to Rule 15th.

LESSON III.

DAY (da), n. Time between the rising and the setting of the sun.

DAYLY (da'-le), a. Happening every day.

Ques.—Why does not the y of day change into i in dayly?—Rule 16th.

Daily is more common than the regular form, dayly.

PURITY (pu'-re-te), n. Cleanness; innocence.

PURITAN (pu'-re-tan), n. One professing great purity in religion.

Ques.—Recite the rule for omitting the y of purity in puritun.—Rule 17th.

LOAF (lofe), n. A mass of bread when baked.

LOAVES (lovz), n. Pl. of loaf; more than one loaf.

NIMBLE (nim'-bl), a. Light and quick in motion.

NIMBLY (nim'-ble), adv. With light, quick motion.

Ques.—Why do you omit the le of nimble in nimbly?—Rule 18th.

ABLE (a'-bl), a. Having sufficient strength or power.

ABILITY (a-bil'-e-te), n. Power to do a thing.

Ques .- Recite Rule 19th.

HERO (he'-ro), n. A man noted for bravery.

HEROES (he'-roze), n. Pl. of hero; men noted for bravery.

Ques.—How is the plural number of nouns regularly formed ?—Rule 20th.

EXPAND (eks-pand'), v. t. To open; to spread.

EXPANSE (eks-panse'), n. A wide extent of space.

Ques.-Recite Rule 21st.

ABYSS (a-bis'), n. A bottomless gulf.

LESSON IV.

VERTICAL (ver'-te-kal), a. Directly overhead.

ARTICLE (ar'-te-kl), n. A single clause; a separate thing.

SICKLE (sik'-kl), n. A curved knife for reaping.

BALANCE (bal'-lanse), v. î. To have on each side equal weight.

SILENCE (si'-lense), n. Entire absence of sound.

DISTANCE (dis'-tanse), n. Space between two objects.

IGNORANCE (ig'-no-ranse), n. Want of knowledge.

NEGLIGENCE (neg'-le-jense), n. A habit of omitting to do things.

BRAG (brag), v. i. To tell of one's actions, merits, &c., with vanity.

BRAGGING (brag'-ging), n. Act of boasting.

Ques.—Why do you double the g of brag in bragging?—Rule 4th.

BOAST (boste), v. t. To speak of with pride.

VANITY (van'-e-te), n. Emptiness; empty pride of one's person.

PRIDE (pride), n. Excessive self-esteem.

DUTEOUS (du'-te-us), a. Obedient; respectful to authority. SERIOUS (se'-re-us), a. Earnest; solemn; important.

LESSON V.

KILL (kil), v. t. To deprive of life.

Ques.-Why do you terminate kill with double 1?

SAWYER (saw'-yur), n. One who saws.

SAUSAGE (saw'-saje), n. An entrail stuffed with mincyl meat.

CLOD (klod), n. A hard lump of earth.

Ques.—Why do you not terminate clod with double df-Rule 2d.

REPRIEVE (re-preev'), v. t. To delay the execution of a criminal.

CONCEIVE (kon-seev'), v. t. To form an idea in the mind.

DELAY (de-la'), v. t. To prolong the time of acting.

DELAYED (de-lade'), pp. Put off for a time.

Ques.—Why does not the y of delay change into i in delayed?—Rule 16th.

CLOWNISH (kloun'-ish), a. Of rough manners; clumsy.

CLOUDY (kloud'-de), a. Covered with clouds.

DEGRADE (de-grade), v. t. To reduce from a higher to a lower

AFRAID (a-frade'), a. Filled with fear.

[rank.

Afraid expresses a less degree of fear than terrified or frightened.

DISDAIN (dis-dane'), v. t. To think unworthy; to scorn.

PROFANE (pro-fane'), a. Want of due regard to any thing sacred.

Profane is used in the Scripture in opposition to holy.

REGARD (re-gard'), n. Respect; esteem; reverence.

LESSON VI.

REVERENCE (rev'-er-ense), n. Fear mingled with respect.

PREPARE (pre-pare'), v. t. To make ready.

DESPAIR (de-spare'), v. i. To be without hope.

FORBEAR (for-bare'), v. i. To abstain from any thing.

SUCCEED_(suk-seed'), v. i. To follow in order; to do what is at-ACCEDE (ak-seed'), v. i.. To agree or assent. [tempted.

SUPERSEDE (su-per-seed'), v. t. To come in the place of.

DREAM (dreem), n. The thoughts of a person in sleep.

ESTEEM (es-teem'), v. t. To set a high value on; n. Good opinion.

SUPREME (su-preem'), a. Highest in power; most excellent.

SERENE (se-reen'), a. Clear and calm; unruffled.

CLEAN (kleen), a. Free from dirt or other foul matter.

BETWEEN (be-tween'), prep. In the space that separates two

MARINE (ma-reen'), a. Pertaining to the sea.

[things.

COMPLETE (kom-plete), a. Perfect; finished.

DEFEAT (de-feet'), n. Loss of battle; prevention of success.

DISCREET (dis-kreet'), a. Prudent; wise.

Hope is the desire of some good, with a belief of getting it.

Ques.—Spell the perfect participle of superseds. Do you omit the final e?

Ans.—The final s of superseds is omitted because the suffix sd begins with a vowel.

Ques.—Add ly to supreme, and state whether the final e is to be omitted. Screne implies great purity.

The meaning of clean depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied.

LESSON VII.

ENGINEER (en-je-neer'), n. One who manages an engine.

CAVALIER (kav-a-leer'), n. A horseman; a gay military man.

ADHERE (ad-here'), v. i. To stick to.

ENDEAR (en-deer'), v. t. To make more beloved.

An engine is any compound instrument to produce some intended effect.

VIRTUE (vurt'-yu), n. Moral goodness.

SUBDUE (sub-du'), v. t. To conquer by force.

RENEW (re-nu'), v. t. To restore to a former state.

ESCHEW (es-chu'), v. t. To flee from; to shun.

Ques .- Spell the ppr. of subdue. Do you retain the ef Why?

DISBURSE (dis-burse'), v. t. To pay out, as money.

DISPERSE (dis-perse'), v. t. To scatter; to drive apart.

COERCE (ko-erse'), v. t. To restrain by force.

To coerce is to keep from acting, particularly by moral force.

OCCUR (ok-kur'), v. i. To come to the mind; to happen.

CONFER (kon-fer'), v. i. To consult together; v. t. To give or bestow.

Ques.-Does occur double the r in its participles? Why?

EFFACE (ef-fuse), v. t. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing.

ERASE (e-rase'), v. t. To rub or scrape out.

LESSON VIII.

ABUSE (a-buse'), n. Improper treatment.

TRADUCE (tra-duse'), v. t. To defame; to condemn.

BARGAIN (bar'-gin), n. An agreement; a contract.

RAISIN (ra'-zn), n. A dried grape.

FAMINE (fam'-in), n. Scarcity of food.

SCANDAL (skan'-dal), n. Something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation.

MARVEL (mar'-vel), n. Any thing astonishing.

MARBLE (mar'-bl), n. A species of limestone.

MANNER (man'-ner), n. Way of performing; custom.

GRAMMAR (gram'-mar), n. The art of speaking or writing a language correctly.

TRAITOR (tra'-tur), n. One who betrays his trust.

MASSACRE (mas'-sa-kur), n. The murder of human beings without authority or necessity.

FRAGRANCE (fra'-granse), n. Sweetness of smell.

PRUDENCE (pru'-dense), n. Wisdom applied to practice.

EXPENSE (eks-pense), n. That which is spent; cost.

San at Street Constitution of the last

LESSON IX.

JDABLE (law'-da-bl), a. Praiseworthy.

AUSIBLE (plaw'-ze-bl), a. Having the appearance of truth.

RLET (skar'-let), n. A bright red color.

LATE (pal'-at), n. The roof of the mouth; taste.

CY (spi'-se), a. Having the qualities of spice.

ISY (noi'-ze), a. Making a loud noise.

ZY (la'-ze), a. Unwilling to work.

Spice is a vegetable production, fragrant to the smell, and pungent to the taste.

RDEN (gar'-d'n), n. A piece of ground for the production of

RDON (par'-d'n), v. t. To forgive; to excuse. [fruits, &c.

[L (e'-v'l), a. Wicke.]; having bad qualities.

RTILE (fer'-til), a. Producing in abundance.

BIT (hab'-it), n. State of any thing; custom.

SPITE (res'-pit), v. t. To delay for a time.

ACIOUS (gra'-shus), a. Kind; friendly.

UTIOUS (kaw'-shus), a. Watchful; careful to avoid evils.

LESSON X.

LICE (mal'-is), n. A wicked intention to do injury.

SIS (kri'-sis), n. The time when any thing is at its height.

MISE (prom'-is), n. A declaration which binds the one who TUCE (let'-tis), n. A plant used for salad. [makes it.

RTOISE (tor'-tis), n. A reptile, covered with a hard shell.

Declaration.—An open expression of facts or opinions.

THORIZE (aw'-thor-ize), v. t. To give legal power to.

ERCISE (eks'-er-size), n. Bodily exertion.

ALYZE (an'-a-lize), v. t. To separate a body into its elements.

RIFICE (sak'-re-fize), n. A thing presented to the Lord.

Sacrifice.—Destruction or loss made to gain some object, or to oblige another.

WELCOME (wel'-kum), n. Kind reception of a guest.

WISDOM (wiz'-dum), n. The right use of knowledge.

NOSTRUM (nos'-trum), n. A quack medicine.

Quack.—One who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not posses

OCCASION (ok-ka'-zhun), n. Opportunity; accidental cause.

VACATION (va-ka'-shun), n. Intermission of a stated employme Opportunity.—Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose.

NECESSITY (ne-ses'-se-te), n. That which must be; extre

VERACITY (ve-ras'-e-te), n. Habitual truth. [pover

Truth.—The real state of facts or things.

LESSON XI.

HAPPY (hap'-pe), a. Enjoying pleasure from the possession of go-ALLEY (al'-le), n. A narrow passage.

PITEOUS (pit'-e-us), a. Sorrowful; wretched.

TEDIOUS (te'-de-us), a. Tiresome from slowness.

SAVAGE (sav'-aj), a. Cruel; wild.

ALLEGE (al-lej'), v. t. To declare; to assert

MARRIAGE (mar'-rij), n. The legal union of a man and woma

VESTIGE (ves'-tij), n. The mark or remains of something.

PORRIDGE (por'-rij), n. A thick soup.

TECHNICAL (tek'-ne-kal), a. Relating to an art or profession.

PINNACLE (pin'-na-kl), n. A high spiring point; summit.

SPRINKLE (sprink'-'l), v. t. To disperse on in small drops.

SURPLUS (sur'-plus), n. What remains when use is satisfied.

FAMOUS (fa'-mus), a. Much talked of and praised.

PERFORM (per-form'), v. t. To do; to fulfill.

PURLOIN (per-loin'), v. t. To steal.

GATHER (gath'-er), v. t. To bring together.

LEATHER (leth'-er), n. The skin of an animal dressed.

TOGETHER (to-geth'-er), adv. In company.

LESSON XII.

MARSHAL (mar'-shal), n. One who regulates rank and order.

MARTIAL (mar'-shal), a. Pertaining to war.

SPECIAL (spesh'-al), a. Designed for a particular purpose.

INDIGENT (in'-de-jent), a. Being in want; poor.

SUFFICIENT (suf-fish'-ent), a. Enough.

BRILLIANT (bril'-yant), a. Sparkling with luster.

SOCIETY (so-si'-e-te), n. A number of persons united for some

ABILITY (a-bil'-e-te), n. Power to perform.

[object.

RELIGION (re-lij'-un), n. Any system of faith and worship.

PIGEON (pij'-un), n. A well-known bird of several species.

COLONIZE (kol'-o-nize), v. t. To settle a colony in.

CRITICISE (krit'-e-size), v. t. To examine with attention.

PARALYZE (par'-a-lize), v. t. To destroy action; to render use-

SUFFICE (suf-fize'), v. i. To be enough; to satisfy. CHASTISE (chas-tize'), v. t. To correct by punishing.

[less.

Punishing.—Afflicting with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault.

LESSON XIII.

MILL (mil), n. A machine for grinding corn, &c.

A machine whose action depends chiefly on circular motion.

Quest.—Why do you terminate mill with double l?—Rule 1st.

CAUCUS (kau'-kus), n. A secret meeting of a party.

A meeting of the members of a party to resolve upon some united action.

MAWKISH (maw'-kish), a. Apt to cause loathing.

AUTHOR (au'-thur), n. One who makes, or brings into being.

AWFUL (au'-ful), a. That fills with terror and dread.

ACHIEVE (a-cheev'), v. t. To perform; to execute.

PERCEIVE (per-seev'), v. t. To discover by the senses or mind.

SENSE (sense), n. The faculty by which animals perceive objects.

The five senses of animals are smell, sight, hearing, tasting, and feeling.

SMELL (smel), n. The faculty of perceiving by the nose.

SIGHT (site), n. The faculty of perceiving objects by the eye.

HEARING (heer'-ing), n. The faculty by which sound is perceived.

TASTING (taste'-ing), n. The faculty of perceiving by the mouth

FEELING (feel'-ing), n. The faculty of perceiving by the touch.

Touch.—The junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them.

MIND (mind), n. The power that conceives, judges, or reasons.

FACULTY (fak'-ul-te), n. A power of the mind or body.

BELIEVE (be-leeve'), v. t. To think to be true.

RECEIVE (re-seeve'), v. t. To take or obtain from another.

LESSON XIV.

SLAB (slab), n. A long, thin, flat piece of stone or wood.

Ques.—Why do you not double the final consonant of slab?—Rule 2d.

REASON (re'-zn), n. The cause or motive of any thing said or done.

READY (red'-e), a. Prepared; quick.

Reason is the faculty of the mind which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts, or from propositions.

BOUNTY (boun'-te), n. A liberal gift or favor.

RENOWN (re-noun'), n. Fame; great reputation.

RENOUNCE (re-nounse'), v. t. To disown; to reject.

INVADE (in-vade'), v. t. To enter with hostile intentions.

UPBRAID (up-brade'), v. t. To charge with something wrong.

URBANE (ur-bane'), a. Civil; polite.

ORDAIN (or-dane'), v. t. To appoint; to decree.

COMPARE (kom-pare'), v. t. To show how one thing agrees with

REPAIR (re-pare'), v. t. To restore to a good state. [another.

FORSWEAR (for-sware'), v. i. To swear falsely.

PRECEDE (pre-sede'), v. t. To go before.

PROCEED (pro-sede'), v. i. To move forward.

LESSON XV.

CK (sak), n. A large cloth bag.

Ques.—Why do you terminate eack with k?—Rule 8d.

OTH (klawth), n. Any thing woven of wool, cotton, flax, &c.

AM (recm), n. A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

DEEM (re-deem'), v. t. To purchase back.

REME (eks-treem'), n. Utmost point; furthest degree.

SCENE (ob-seen'), a. Impure; filthy.

AN (leen), a. Not fat; v. t. To incline.

REEN (ka-reen'), v. t. To lay a ship on one side.

UTINE (roo-teen'), n. Regular practice; custom.

CRETE (se-kreet'), v. t. To hide; to conceal.

PEAT (re-peet'), v. t. To do again; to recite.

EET (greet), v. t. To address with kind wishes.

IANCIER (fin-an-seer'), n. One skilled in managing money.

LUNTEER (vol-un-teer), n. A person who enters into service

CERE (sin-seer'), a. Honest; true. [of his own free will.

PEAR (ap-peer), v. i. To come or be in sight.

LESSON XVI.

OT (not), n. A part which is tied; the part of a tree where OTTY (not'-te), a. Full of knots. [a branch shoots.

Ques.—Why do you double the t of knot in knotty?—Rule 4th.

LUE (val'-yu), n. Worth; price.

DEW (be-du'), v. t. To moisten gently.

GUE (ar'-gu), v. t. To debate or discuss.

RFEW (kur'-fu), n. An evening bell.

RSE (kurse), v. t. To utter a wish of evil against one.

RSE (wurse), a. More evil; more sick.

VERSE (re-verse'), v. t. To turn upside down.

AMERCE (a-merse'), v. t. To inflict a penalty at mercy.

At mercy.—Left to the discretion or mercy of the Court.

DEFER (de-fur), v. t. To delay; to put off.

DEMUR (de-mur'), v. i. To stop; to pause; to hesitate.

DISGRACE (dis-grase'), n. Dishonor; shame.

ABASE (a-base'), v. t. To reduce low; to humble.

DEDUCE (de-duse'), v. t. To draw from; to bring from.

OBTUSE (ob-tuse), a. Blunt; dull.

LESSON XVII.

PREFER (pre-fur'), v. t. To regard more than something else.

PREFERRED (pre-furd'), pp. Regarded more than others.

Ques.—Why do you double the final r of prefer in preferred?—Rule 5th.

CURTAIN (kur'-tin), n. A cloth hanging round a bed or at a win-BASIN (ba'-sn), n. A vessel to hold water for washing. [dow.

DESTINE (des'-tin), v. t. To appoint unalterably.

FRUGAL (fru'-gal), a. Saving unnecessary expense.

PARCEL (par'-sel), n. A small bundle; a part.

SADDLE (sad'-dl), n. A seat to be placed on a horse's back.

DANGER (dane'-jur), n. Peril; exposure to injury.

BEGGAR (beg'-gur), n. One that asks alms.

TUTOR (tu'-tur), n. A teacher; an instructor.

LUCRE (lu'-kur), n. Gain in money or goods.

CREDIBLE (kred'-e-bl), a. That may be believed.

PROBABLE (prob'-a-bl), a. Likely; that may be.

NEWLY (nu'-le), adv. Lately; freshly; recently.

NEUTRAL (nu'-tral), a. Not engaged on either side.

NUISANCE (nu'-sanse), n. That which annoys or gives trouble.

CHAPEAU (shap'-po), n. A hat.

CHATEAU (shat-to'), n. A castle; a country-seat.

LESSON XVIII.

WORSHIP (wur'-ship), v. t. To adore; to pay divine honors to. WORSHIPED (wur'-shipt), pp. Treated with divine honors.

Ques.—Why do you not double the p of worship in worshiped?—Rule 6th.

ENTRANCE (en'-transe), n. The door, gate, or passage to a place.

ABSENCE (ab'-sense), n. A state of being away from.

LICENSE (li'-sense), n. A grant of permission to do or forbear.

Permission.—The act of allowing: liberty granted.

DELICATE (del'-e-kate), a. Nice; pleasing to the taste.

COVERLET (kuv'-er-let), n. The cover of a bed.

SECRECY (se'-kre-se), n. Concealment from the notice of others.

FRENZY (fren'-ze), n. Madness; rage.

HERESY (her'-e-se), n. A fundamental error in religion.

Fundamental.—Pertaining to the foundation or basis.

CHOSEN (cho'-zn), pp. Taken in preference.

POISON (poi'-zn), n. A substance that suspends or destroys life

FRAGILE (fraj'-il), a. Brittle; easily broken.

VIGIL (vij'-il), n. Watch; devotion performed in the night.

SUMMIT (sum'-mit), n. The top; the highest point.

INFINITE (in'-fe-nit), a. Without limits; unbounded.

Review exercise under Rule 6th.

LESSON XIX.

PRACTICE (prak'-tis), n. The habit of doing any thing

PRACTICE (prak'-tis), v. i. To perform certain acts frequently.

BASIS (ba'-sis), n. The foundation of any thing.

MORTISE (mor'-tis), n. A hole made to receive a tenon.

PORPOISE (por'-pus), n. A sort of dolphin. [into a mortise.

TENON (ten'-on), n. That end of a piece of timber which is fitted

LATTICE (lat'-tis), n. An iron or wooden net-work.

GLOTTIS (glot'-tis), n. The narrow opening of the windpipe.

TREATISE (treet'-is), n. A composition on a particular subject.

ROSTRUM (ros'-trum), n. A platform for speakers.

STRATUM (stra'-tum), n. A layer of any thing; pl. Strata.

PHANTOM (fan'-tum), n. A ghost; a fancied vision.

SELDOM (sel'-dum), adv. Rarely; not often.

GLADSOME (glad'-sum), n. Pleasing; joyful.

HANDSOME (hand'-sum), a. Beautiful; graceful.

DAMSEL (dam'-zel), n. A young woman.

Ques.—Why do you not terminate damsel with double l?—Bule 7th. Review exercise under Rule 7th.

LESSON XX.

STIFF (stif), a. Not easily bent.

STIFFNESS (stif'-nes), n. The quality of being stiff.

Ques.—Why do you retain both f's in stiffness?—Rule 8th.

SPECIOUS (spe'-shus), a. Pleasing to the view.

PRECIOUS (presh'-us), a. Of great price; costly.

SPACIOUS (spa'-shus), a. Having large or ample room.

FACTIOUS (fak'-shus), a. Addicted to form parties and raise FRACTIOUS (frak'-shus), a. Apt to quarrel. [dissensions.]

Dissension.—Disagreement in opinion producing angry words.

ADDICT (ad-dikt'), v. t. To apply one's self habitually.

DECISION (de-sizh'-un), n. Final judgment or opinion.

CREATION (kre-a'-shun), n. The act of producing; the universe.

EXERTION (egz-er'-shun), n. The act of putting in motion.

DEPUTY (dep'-u-te), n. A person appointed to act for another.

VERSION (ver'-shun), n. The act of changing from one language

CHIMNEY (chim'-ne), n. A passage for smoke. [to another.

COMPANY (kum'-pa-ne), n. Any assemblage of persons.

HACKNEY (hak'-ne), n. Any thing much used.

ASSEMBLAGE (as-sem'-blaje), n. A collection of persons or things.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 8th.

LESSON XXI.

HIDEOUS (hid'-e-us), a. Frightful to the sight.

PREVIOUS (pre'-ve-us), a. Being before.

IMPIOUS (im'-pe-us), a. Wicked; profane.

AQUEOUS (a'-kwe-us), a. Watery.

MORTGAGE (mor'-gaj), n. The pledge of an estate as security.

SACRILEGE (sak'-re-lej), n. The crime of violating sacred things.

CARRIAGE (kar'-rij), n. Any vehicle on wheels; a coach.

CARTRIDGE (kar'-trij), n. A charge of powder inclosed in paper.

VARIETY (va-ri'-e-te), n. Many and different kinds.

GRATUITY (gra-tu'-e-te), n. That which is given without com-

SATIETY (sa-ti'-e-te), n. Fullness beyond desire. [pensation.

Compensation.—That which is given or received as an equivalent for services.

ANNUITY (an-nu'-e-te), n. A sum of money payable yearly.

SPELL (spel), v. t. To write or utter the proper letters of a word.

MISSPELL (mis-spel'), v. t. To write or utter with wrong letters.

Why do you terminate misspell with double l?-Rule 9th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 9th.

LESSON XXII.

PARTICLE (par'-te-kl), n. Any very small portion.

CRITICAL (krit'-e-kal), a. Nicely exact; decisive.

FRECKLE (frek'-l), n. A spot in the skin, of a yellowish color.

PRACTICAL (prak'-te-kal), a. That may be applied to use.

SHACKLE (shak'-l), n. To bind so as to prevent free motion.

ARTICLE (ar'-te-kl), n. A separate substance; a particular item.

SOCIAL (so'-shal), a. Ready to mix in friendly converse.

INITIAL (in-ish'-al), a. Beginning.

OFFICIAL (of-fish'-al), a. Derived from the proper authority.

ESSENTIAL (es-sen'-shal), a. Very important.

DERIVED (de-rivd'), pp. Drawn or received from.

ABUNDANT (a-bun'-dant), a. Plentiful.

ANCIENT (ane'-shent), a. Old; not modern.

PATIENT (pa'-shent), a. Bearing evils without murmuring.

COMPLACENT (kom-pla'-sent), a. Civil; mild.

GUIDE (gide), v. t.. To lead or direct in a way.

GUIDANCE (gi'-danse), n. The act of guiding; direction.

Ques.—Why do you omit the final s of quide in quidance?—Rule 10th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 10th.

LESSON XXIII.

ELEGANT (el'-e-gant), a. Polite; pleasing to good taste.

IMMINENT (im'-me-nent), a. Very near.

EMINENT (em'-e-nent), a. High; lofty.

GRAMPUS (gram'-pus), n. A kind of whale.

POLYPUS (pol'-e-pus), n. Something that has many feet or roots.

POMPOUS (pom'-pus), a. Affecting great show.

DUDGEON (dud'-jun), n. Anger; ill-will.

GUDGEON (gud'-jun), n. A person easily cheated.

LEGION (le'-jun), n. A great number.

REGION (re'-jun), n. A space of indefinite extent.

PURPORT (pur'-port), n. Design; meaning.

PERPLEX (per-pleks'), v. t. To puzzle; to distract.

PURPOSE (pur'-pus), n. The end in view; intention.

PERFECT (per'-fekt), a. Finished; complete.

CAPRICE (ka-preese'), n. A sudden change of opinion; a whim.

CAPRICIOUS (ka-prish'-us), a. Apt to change opinions suddenly.

Ques.—What do you do with the final s of caprics in capricious?—Rule 11th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 11th.

LESSON XXIV.

GREAT (grate), a. Large in bulk or number.

Great expresses a large, extensive, or unusual degree of any thing.

GRATEFUL (grate'-ful), a. Having a due sense of benefits.

JOY (joi), n. Gladness of mind.

REJOICE (re-joise), v. i. To feel joy or gladness.

GLADNESS (glad'-nes), n. Pleasure of mind.

LAWSUIT (law'-sute), n. A process in law.

LAUREL (law'-rel), n. A species of evergreen.

AUBURN (aw'-burn), a. Reddish brown.

AWKWARD (awk'-ward), a. Clumsy; wanting skill or politeness.

ATTUNE (at-tune'), v. t. To adjust one sound to another.

COMMUNE (kom-mune'), v. i. To talk together familiarly.

IMPUGN (im-pune'), v. t. To oppose; to contradict.

IMPORTUNE (im-por-tune'), v. t. To request with urgency.

ENGAGE (en-gaje'), v. t. To bind by agreement.

ENGAGEMENT (en-gaje'-ment), n. Obligation by agreement.

Quee.—Why do you retain the final e of engage in engagement?—Rule 13th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 12th.

LESSON XXV.

BURROW (bur'-ro), n. A hole in the ground made by rabbits, &c.

BOROUGH (bur'-ro), n. A corporate town.

BERGAMOT (ber'-ga-mot), n. An essence or perfume.

BOURGEOIS (bur-jois'), n. A kind of type.

BIRCHEN (burch'-n), a. Made of birch.

BURLESQUE (bur-lesk'), n. A ludicrous contrast.

ORDAINED (or-daind'), pp. Appointed; invested with pastoral DEIGN (dane), v. i. To condescend. [powers.

Condescend.—To do some act to an inferior which strict justice or the rules of civility do not require,

CAMPAIGN (kam-pane'), n. The time that an army keeps the field.

CLOTHE (klothe), v. t. To cover with dress.

LOATHE (lothe), v. t. To feel disgust at any thing.

DISGUST (dis-gust'), n. Dislike; an unpleasant sensation.

LUDICROUS (lu'-de-krus), a. Tending to raise laughter.

CONTRAST (kon'-trast), n. Opposition of things or qualities.

PRELATE (prel'-ate), n. A clergyman of a superior order.

PRELACY (prel'-a-se), n. The dignity or office of a prelate.

Ques.—Why do you omit the te of prelate in prelacy?—Rule 13th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 18th.

LESSON XXVI.

MALIGN (ma-line'), a. Having malice and envy.

INCLINE (in-kline'), v. i. To lean; to tend.

ANODYNE (an'-o-dine), n. Any medicine which allays pain.

SALINE (sa-line'), a. Consisting of salt.

BENIGN (be-nine'), a. Of a kind disposition.

REGAIN (re-gane'), v. t. To recover what has been lost.

REIGN (rane), v. i. To exercise sovereign power.

ARRAIGN (ar-rane'), v. t. To call to answer in a court of justice.

ROUTINE (roo-teen'), n. A round of business or pleasure.

UNSEEN (un-seen'), a. Not discovered.

PLAUDIT (plaw'-dit), n. Applause.

GAUDY (gaw'-de), a. Gay beyond good taste.

TAWDRY (taw'-dre), a. Showy without grace or elegance.

SCHEMER (skeem'-er), n. One who plans or contrives.

CONTRIVER (kon-tri'-ver), n. One who invents or plans.

INFANT (in'-fant), n. A young child; a babe.

INFANCY (in'-fan-se), n. The first part of life.

Ques.—Why do you omit the t of infunt in infancy?—Rule 14th.

Beview spelling exercise under Rule 14th.

LESSON XXVII.

RELIEVE (re-leeve'), v. t. To free wholly or partially; to ease.

RETRIEVE (re-treeve'), v. t. To restore from loss or injury.

LEISURE (lee'-zhur), n. Time free from employment.

SEIZURE (seez'-yur), n. The act of taking by force.

SEASON (se'-zn), n. A fit or suitable time.

TREASON (tre'-zn), n. The highest offense against a government.

WEAPON (wep'-n), n. Any instrument of offense or defense.

HEAVY (hev'-e), a. Having great weight.

COUNTY (koun'-te), n. A division of a state.

SHOWER (show'-er), n. A fall of rain of short duration.

BOUNDLESS (bound'-les), a. Immeasurable.

CHOWDER (chou'-der), n. Fish boiled with biscuit, pork, &c.

CRUSADE (kru-sade'), n. An expedition against the infidels.

MERMAID (mer'-made), n. A sea-woman.

SERENADE (ser-e-nade'), n. Music performed in the open air at

AIRY (are'-e), a, Consisting of air; gay.

[night.

AIRINESS (are'-e-nes), n. Openness to the air; gayety.

Ques.—Why do you change the y of airy into i in airiness?—Rule 15th, Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th.

LESSON XXVIII.

HUMANE (hu-mane'), a. Kind; having tenderness.

CONSTRAIN (kon-strane'), v. t. To compel or force.

INSNARE (in-snare'), v. t. To catch in a snare.

IMPAIR (im-pare'), v. t. To make worse.

AFFAIR (af-fare'), n. Business of any kind.

DECLARE (de-klare'), v. t. To make known.

EXCEED (eks-seed'), v. t. To pass or go beyond.

RECEDE (re-seed'), v. i. To move back; to retreat.

INDEED (in-deed'), adv. In truth; in fact.

SECEDE (se-seed'), v. i. To withdraw from union.

CONVENE (kon-vene'), v. i. To come together.

MEAN (meen), a. Of little value; poor.

TUREEN (tu-reen'), n. A vessel for holding soup.

FASCINE (fas-seen'), n. A bundle of fagots.

REPLY (re-pli'), v. i. To answer.

REPLYING (re-pli'-ing), ppr. Answering.

Ques.—Why do you retain the y of reply in replying?—Rule 15th, exc. 1st. Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th, exc. 1st.

LESSON XXIX.

REPLETE (re-pleet'), a. Completely filled.

RETREAT (re-treet'), n. The act of retiring.

FLEET (fleet), a. Swift of pace; nimble.

DOMINEER (dom-i-neer'), v. i. To rule over with insolence.

BRIGADIER (brig-a-deer'), n. The general who commands a

INTERFERE (in-ter-feer'), v. i. To intermeddle.

[brigade.

BESMEAR (be-smeer'), v. t. To bedaub; to soil by rubbing.

BEDAUB (be-daub'), v. t. To soil with any thing thick and dirty.

MILDEW (mil'-du), n. A disease in plants.

RESCUE (res'-ku), v. t. To free or deliver from any evil.

PALTRY (pawl'-tre), a. Mean; worthless.

PETTY (pet'-te), a. Small; trifling.

NURSE (nurse), n. One who has the care of the sick or young.

CONVERSE (kon-verse'), v. i. To talk familiarly.

COMMERCE (kom'-merse), n. The exchange of one sort of goods

VIE (vi), v. i. To strive for superiority.

for another.

VYING (vi'-ing), ppr. Competing.

Ques.—Why do you spell vying v-y-i-n-g?—Rule 15th, exc. 2d.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th, exc. 2d.

LESSON XXX.

CONCUR (kon-kur'), v. i. To agree to join or unite.

INFER (in-fer'), v. t. To draw or derive a conclusion.

INCUR (in-kur'), v. t. To become liable to; to bring on.

DETER (de-ter'), v. t. To stop by fear.

RECUR (re-kur'), v. i. To return to the thought or mind.

RETRACE (re-trase'), v. t. To go back in the same path.

DEBASE (de-base'), v. t. To reduce or lower in quality.

MISPLACE (mis-plase'), v. t. To put in a wrong place.

INCASE (in-lase'), v. t. To inclose in a case.

PURCHASE (pur'-chase), v. t. To buy; to obtain by paying money.

UNLACE (un-lase'), v. t. To loose from a cord passed through

MEDLEY (med'-le), n. A confused mass of ingredients. [holes.

MEADOW (med'-o), n. A tract of low land.

DEFACE (de-fase'), v. t. To destroy the surface of a thing.

MONEY (mun'-e), n. Stamped metal used as the measure of price.

MONEYLESS (mun'-c-les), a. Destitute of money.

. Ques.—Why do you retain the y of money in moneyless?—Rule 16th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 16th.

LESSON XXXI.

CHIEFTAIN (cheef'-tin), n. The head of a troop or clan.

VERMIN (ver'-min), n. All noxious little animals, or insects.

ERMINE (er'-min), n. An animal resembling the weasel.

FOUNTAIN (foun'-tin), n. A spring or source of water.

ORIGIN (or'-e-jin), n. The beginning of any thing.

PRISTINE (pris'-tin), a. First; original.

VILLAIN (vil'-lin), n. A vile, wicked person.

URCHIN (ur'-chin), n. A child (used jocosely).

SANGUINE (sang'-gwin), a. Having the color of blood; confident.

LOCAL (lo'-kal), a. Pertaining to a place.

NOVEL (nov'-el), a. New; of recent origin.

STOPPLE (stop'-pl), n. That which closes the mouth of a vessel.

JOURNAL (jur'-nal), n. A dayly register.

GRAVEL (grav'-el), n. Coarse sand.

KETTLE (ket'-tl), n. A metal vessel in which liquor is boiled.

EQUITY (ek'-we-te), n. Justice; right.

EQUITABLE (ek'-we-ta-bl), a. Just; impartial.

Ques.—Why do you omit the y of equity in equitable?—Rule 17th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 17th.

LESSON XXXII.

JOCULAR (jok'-u-lar), a. Given to jesting.

PREACHER (preech'-er), n. One who preaches.

SURVEYOR (sur-va'-ur), n. One that measures land.

MANEUVER (ma-nu'-ver), n. Dextrous movement.

OULPABLE (kul'-pa-bl), a. Blamable; deserving censure.

LEGIBLE (lej'-e-bl), a. That may be read.

AFFABLE (af'-fa-bl), a. Of easy manners; courteous.

HORRIBLE (hor'-re-bl), a. Dreadful; terrible.

IGNORANCE (ig'-no-ranse), n. Absence of knowledge.

VEHEMENCE (ve'-he-mense), n. Violence; great force.

RECOMPENSE (rek'-om-pense), v. t. To pay back an equivalent.

Equivalent.—Something which is equal in value, &c.

OBEISANCE (o-ba'-sanse), n. A bow or courtesy. [another.

PREFERENCE (pref'-er-ense), n. Choice of one thing rather than

CONDENSE (kon-dense'), v. t. To make more close or compact.

HUMBLE (hum'-bl), a. Meek; submissive.

HUMBLY (hum'-ble), adv. Without pride; with humility.

Ques.—Why do you omit the le of humble in humbly?—Rule 18th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 18th.

LESSON XXXIII.

ACCURATE (ak'-ku-rate), a. Free from failure, error, or defect. PASSIONATE (pash'-un-ate), a. Easily moved to anger.

The pupil will notice that passion has se, not sh

MAGNET (mag'-net), n. The loadstone.

MUSKET (mus'-ket), n. A species of fire-arms.

SECRET (se'-kret), n. Something studiously concealed.

POLICY (pol'-e-se), n. The art of government.

LEGACY (leg'-a-se), n. A bequest.

EMBASSY (em'-bas-se), n. The message of an embassador.

COURTESY (kur'-te-se), n. Elegance or politeness of manners.

CRAZY (kra'-ze), a. Broken; shattered in mind.

HAZY (ha'-ze), a. Thick with vapor.

PRISON (priz'-n), n. Any place of confinement.

FROZEN (fro'-zn), pp. or a. Congealed by cold.

STABLE (sta'-bl), a. Fixed; firmly established.

STABILITY (sta-bil'-e-te), n. Firmness; steadiness.

Quee.—Why does stable take i between b and l in stability l—Rule 19th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 19th.

LESSON XXXIV.

MISSILE (mis'-sil), n. A weapon thrown.

IMBECILE (im'-be-sil), a. Weak; feeble.

CODICIL (kod'-e-sil), n. An addition to a will.

UTENSIL (u-ten'-sil), n. Any instrument.

VERSATILE (vers'-a-til), a. That may be turned round.

HYPOCRITE (hip'-po-krit), n. One who feigns to be what he is

REQUISITE (rek'-we-zit), a. Necessary; needful.

DEMERIT (de-mer'-it), n. That which deserves punishment.

INHERIT (in-her'-it), v. t. To receive from an ancestor.

JAUNDICE (jan'-dis), n. A disease.

FRANCHISE (fran'-chiz), n. A particular privilege or right. CHRYSALIS (kris'-a-lis), n. The form of certain insects before CRISPY (kris'-pe), a. Curled; brittle. [they become winged. CHRISTIAN (krist'-yan), n. A believer in the religion of Christ. CRYSTAL (kris'-tal), n. A superior kind of glass.

A regular solid terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. Review spelling exercise under Rule 20th.

LESSON. XXXV.

MEDIUM (me'-de-um), n. The middle place or degree.

IDIOM (id'-e-um), n. A mode of expression peculiar to a language.

INCOME (in'-kum), n. Revenue; produce.

VACUUM (vak'-u-um), n. Empty space.

ACCUSTOM (ak-kus'-tum), v. t. To make familiar by use.

WEARISOME (we'-re-sum), a. Tiresome; fatiguing.

FATIGUING (fa-teeg'-ing), ppr. Tiring; wearying.

AWFULLY (aw'-ful-le), adv. In a manner to fill with awe.

AUDACIOUS (aw-da'-shus), a. Very bold or daring.

SAGACIOUS (sa-ga'-shus), a. Wise; quick of thought.

VEXATIOUS (vek-sa'-shus), a. Disturbing to the mind.

FACETIOUS (fa-se'-shus), a. Merry; full of pleasantry.

HEARTY (hart'-e), a. Proceeding from the heart.

SINCERE (sin-seer'), a. Real, not pretended.

CORDIAL (kord'-e-al), a. Proceeding from the heart.

MERCY (mer'-se), n. Tenderness toward an offender.

MERCIES (mer'-seez), n. Acts of mercy or favor.

MONEY (mun'-ne), n. Stamped metal used in traffic.

MONEYS (mun'-neez), n. The plural of money.

Ques.—Why do you add es to the plural of mercy, and only s to the plural of money?—Rules 15th, 16th, and 20th.

LESSON XXXVI.

SUSPICION (sus-pish'-un), n. The imagination of the existence of POSITION (po-zish'-un), n. Situation. [something without proof. MISSION (mish'-un), n. The state of being sent.

COERCION (ko-er'-shun), n. Restraint; compulsion.

COMPULSION (kom-pul'-shun), n. The act of driving by force.

RELATION (re-la'-shun), n. The act of telling; a kinsman.

INTENSITY (in-ten'-se-te), n. The state of being strained to a DIVERSITY (de-ver'-se-te), n. Variety. [great degree.

SCARCITY (skare'-se-te), n. Smallness of quantity.

RAPACITY (ra-pas'-c-te), n. Excessive greediness of gain.

ATTORNEY (at-tur'-ne), n. One who legally acts for another.

SAGACITY (sa-gas'-e-te), n. Quickness of discernment.

SUSPEND (sus-pend'), v. t. To hang; to interrupt.

SUSPENSE (sus-pense'), n. A state of uncertainty.

SUSPENSION (sus-pen'-shun), n. The act of hanging up; delay. Recite Rule 21st.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 21st.

LESSON XXXVII.

BODY (bod'-de), n. The material substance of an animal. VALLEY (val'-le), n. A low tract of land between hills. COPY (kop'-pe), n. The imitation of a pattern.

GALLEY (gal'-le), n. A kind of boat.

Spell the plural of body? copy? spell the plural of valley? galley? PLENTEOUS (plen'-te-us), a. Abundant; copious. STUDIOUS (stu'-de-us), a. Given to learning.

VILLAGE (vil'-laj), n. A small collection of houses.

PRIVILEGE (priv'-e-lej), n. A peculiar advantage or benefit.

FERRIAGE (fer'-re-aj), n. The fare paid at a ferry.

PARTRIDGE (par'-trij), n. A well-known bird of game.

SOBRIETY (so-bri'-e-te), n. Habitual soberness.

CIVILITY (se-vil'-e-te), n. Good breeding; politeness.

ANXIETY (ang-zi'-e-te), n. Concern respecting some event.

SERENITY (se-ren'-e-te), n. Clearness and calmness.

PERMIT (per-mit'), v. t. To allow; to grant leave or liberty.

PERMISSION (per-mish'-un), n. The act of permitting.

Recite Rule 22d.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 22d.

LESSON XXXVIII.

"EHICLE (ve'-he-kl), n. Any kind of carriage.

TWINKLE (twink'-l), v. i. To sparkle.

TYPICAL (tip'-e-kal), a. Representing something future by a form.

TIPPLE (tip'-pl), v. i. To drink spirituous liquors habitually.

OBSTACLE (ob'-sta-kl), n. Any thing that hinders progress.

SPECKLE (spek'-l), n. A little spot in any thing.

MYSTICAL (mis'-te-kal), a. Obscure; secret.

MISTINESS (mis'-te-nes), n. A state of thick rain in very small

MYSTERY (mis'-te-re), n. Something wholly unknown. [drops.

MISTLETOE (miz'-l-to), n. A plant that grows on trees.

BISCUIT (bis'-kit), n. A kind of bread.

BUSINESS (biz'-ness), n. Employment.

BISMUTH (biz'-muth), n. A kind of metal.

JUDICIAL (ju-dish'-al), a. Pertaining to courts of justice.

POTENTIAL (po-ten'-shal), a. Existing in possibility, not in act.

MENACE (men'-ase), n. A threat.

BLEMISH (blem'-ish), n. Any defect that diminishes beauty.

SCROLL (skrole), n. A roll of paper or parchment.

Ques.—Why do you terminate scroll with double lf—Rule 1st.
Review spelling exercise under Rule 1st.

LESSON XXXIX.

RECREANT (rek'-re-ant), a. Cowardly; false.

EVIDENT (ev'-e-dent), a. Plain; clear to be seen.

CONSEQUENT (kon'-se-kwent), n. That which follows a cause.

ISTHMUS (ist'-mus), n. A narrow neck of land.

CREDULOUS (kred'-u-lus), a. Apt to believe without sufficient

IMPETUS (im'-pe-tus), n. Force of motion.

[evidence.

INCUBUS (in'-ku-bus), n. The nightmare; an imaginary fiend.

JEALOUS (jel'-us), a. Suspicious of a rival.

ZEALOUS (zel'-us), a. Ardent in the pursuit of an object.

SIRLOIN (sur'-loin), n. The upper part of the loin.

SURGEON (sur'-jun), n. One who cures external diseases.

CONTAGION (kon-ta'-jun), n. The subtile matter from a diseased

SUBTILE (sub'-til), a. Thin; not dense; fine.

[body.

SUBTILE (sut'-tl), a. Sly; artful; cunning.

SUBTLE (sut'-tl), a. Sly in design; artful.

TWIG (twig), n. A small shoot or branch of a tree.

Ques.—Why do you not terminate toolg with double g?—Rule 2d.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 2d.

LESSON XL.

PERJURE (per'-jur), v. t. To make a false oath willfully.

PURSUE (pur-su'), v. t. To follow with a view to overtake.

PERFUME (per-fume'), n. An agreeable scent or odor.

PURSUIT (pur-sute'), n. The act of following.

PERSUADE (per-swade'), v. t. To draw or incline the will.

AUCTION (awk'-shun), n. A public sale of property.

AWNING (awn'-ing), n. A canvas to shelter from the sun's rays.

PAUPER (paw'-per), n. One who is supported by the public.

PAWNING (pawn'-ing), ppr. Giving as security.



DECEIVE (de-seeve'), v. t. To mislead the mind.

BESIEGE (be-seeje'), v. t. To surround with armed forces.

AGGRIEVE (ag-greeve'), v. t. To give pain or sorrow.

FEATHER (feth'-cr), n. A plume; plu. the covering of birds.

RECEIPT (re-seet'), n. A writing acknowledging the taking of

PHEASANT (fez'-ant), n. A kind of bird. [money or goods. UACK (kwak), n. One who pretends to skill he does not possess.

Ques.—Why do you terminate quack with k?—Rule 3d.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 3d.

LESSON XLI.

WHEATEN (hweet'-n), a. Made of wheat.

THREATEN (thret'-n), v. t. To denounce evil upon.

WEAKNESS (week'-ness), n. Want of strength.

BREAKFAST (brek'-fast), n. The first meal in the day.

BRIDESMAID (brides'-made), n. A woman who attends a bride.

PROMENADE (prom-e-nade'), n. A walk for amusement.

HANDMAID (hand'-made), n. A female servant.

LEMONADE (lem-on-ade'), n. Lemon juice mixed with water and MISDEED (mis-deed'), n. An evil deed. [sweetened.

CONCEDE (kon-seed'), v. t. To yield; to allow.

AGREED (a-greed'), pp. Assented to.

IMPEDE (im-peed'), v. t. To hinder; to obstruct.

INTERVENE (in-ter-veen'), v. i. To come or be between.

WEAN (ween), v. t. To withdraw from any habit or desire.

UNFORESEEN (un-for-seen'), a. Not foreknown.

MAGAZINE (mag-a-zeen'), n. A storehouse; a pamphlet.

JOB (job), n. A piece of work.

JOBBING (job'-bing), n. The practice of taking jobs for profit.

Ques.—Why do you double the b of job in jobbing?—Rule 4th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 4th.

LESSON XLII.

PAMPHLET (pam'-flet), n. A small unbound book.

RIOTOUS (ri'-ut-us), a. Turbulent.

WRITING (ri'-ting), n. The act of forming letters on paper, &c.

RIGHTEOUS (ri'-chus), a. Just; virtuous.

WRYNESS (ri'-ness), n. The state of being twisted.

RHINOCEROS (ri-nos'-e-ros), n. A large animal with a horn on

RHYMER (ri'-mer), n. One who makes rhymes. [its nose.

OBSOLETE (ob'-so-leet), a. Gone into disuse.

ENTREAT (en-treet'), v. t. To ask earnestly.

INDISCREET (in-dis-creet'), a. Imprudent.

MUTINEER (mu-te-neer'), n. One guilty of mutiny.

MUTINY (mu'-te-ne), n. A rising against authority.

GONDOLIER (gon-do-leer'), n. A man who rows a gondola.

PERSEVERE (per-se-veer'), v. i. Not to give over.

ARREAR (ar-reer'), n. That which is unpaid though due.

FORGET (for-get'), v. t. To lose the remembrance of.

FORGETTING (for-get'-ting), ppr. Losing the remembrance of

Ques.—Why do you double the t in forgetting?—Rule 5th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 5th.

LESSON XLIII.

CONTINUE (kon-tin'-yu), v. i. To remain in a state or place.

SINEW (sin'-nu), n. That which unites a muscle to a bone.

PURSE (purse), n. A small bag in which money is carried.

IMMERSE (im-merse'), v. t. To put under water.

SUFFER (suf'-fer), v. i. To feel pain of body or mind.

TRANSFER (trans-fer'), v. t. To convey from place to place.

NADIR (na'-dur), n. The point directly under where we stand.

BESTIR (be-stur'), v. t. To put into vigorous action.

ULPHUR (sul-'fur), n. Brimstone.

URMUR (mur'-mur), n. A low continued sound.

PLENDOR (splen'-dur), n. Great show of richness and elegance.

EMEANOR (de-me'-nur), n. Behavior; deportment.

ANGUOR (lang'-gwor), n. Dullness of the mind; feebleness.

UARREL (kwor'-rel), n. A petty fight or scuffle.

UARRELING (kwor'-rel-ing), n. Dispute in angry words.

Ques.—Why do you not double the l in quarreling?—Rule 6th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 6th.

LESSON XLIV.

DDUCE (ad-duse'), v. t. To bring forward.

BSTRUSE (ab-struse'), a. Difficult to be understood.

EDUCE (re-duse'), v. t. To bring to a former state; to lower.

ECLUSE (re-kluse'), a. Retired from the world.

RTAIN (ser'-tin), a. Sure; true; that cannot be denied.

RGIN (mar'-gin), n. A border; edge.

OTRINE (dok'-trin), n. Whatever is laid down as true by an UNTAIN (mount'-in), n. A very large hill. [instructor.

MUSLIN (muz'-lin), n. A sort of thin cotton cloth.

MEDICINE (med'-e-sin), n. A remedy for disease.

ANIMAL (an'-e-mal), n. A creature having life.

INFIDEL (in'-fe-del), n. One who rejects Christianity.

AUDIBLE (au'-de-bl), a. That may be heard.

CREATURE (kreet'-yur), n. Any thing created.

EIGHTEEN (a'-teen), a. Eight and ten united.

BODICE (bod'-is), n. A short waistcoat for women.

CHEVALIER (shev-a-leer'), n. A gallant young man.

EXTOL (eks-tol'), v. t. To praise in words.

Ques.—Why do you not terminate extel with double 11—Rule 7th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 7th.

LESSON XLV.

PRINCIPAL (prin'-se-pal), a. Chief; most important.

PRINCIPLE (prin'-se-pl), n. The cause, source, or origin of any

CITADEL (sit'-a-del), n. A fortress in a city.

thing.

SENTINEL (sen'-te-nel), n. A soldier placed on guard.

DOCTRINAL (dok'-tre-nal), a. Pertaining to doctrine.

CAPABLE (ka'-pa-bl), a. Able to contain; having power fit for MAYOR (ma'-ur), n. The chief magistrate of a city. [the purpose.

PRAYER (pra'-er), n. A solemn address to the Supreme Being.

PILLAR (pil'-lur), n. A kind of column.

ACRE (a'-ker), n. 4840 square yards of land.

MAUGER (maw'-gur), adv. In spite of.

MEAGER (me'-gur), a. Thin; lean.

AGGRESSOR (ag-gres'-sur), n. The person who first attacks.

MUSCULAR (mus'-ku-lur), a. Strong; brawny.

WILL (wil), n. The power of mind by which we choose to do

WILLFUL (wil'-ful), a. Stubborn.

[forbe

Ques.—Why do you retain the double I of will in willful I—Rule 8th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 8th.

LESSON XLVI.

SCEPTER (sep'-ter), n. A staff borne by kings as an ensign of SEPULCHER (sep'-ul-ker), n. A grave; a tomb. [authority.

SCIMITAR (sim'-e-ter), n. A short sword with a convex edge.

SIMILAR (sim'-e-ler), a. Like; resembling.

SYMPATHY (sim'-pa-the), n. Fellow-feeling.

MAINLY (mane-le), adv. Chiefly; principally.

MANGER (mane'-jer), n. A trough in which fodder is laid for BIAS (bi'-as), v. t. To incline to one side. [cattle.

BY-WAY (bi'-wa), n. A seeluded or obscure way.

BUYER (bi'-er), n. One who buys.

AUDITOR (aw'-dc-tur), n. A hearer.

AWE-STRUCK (aw'-struk), a. Impressed with awe.

LAUGHABLE (laf'-a-bl), a. That may justly excite laughter.

PLAUSIBLE (plaw'-ze-bl), a. Apparently right.

FILL (fil), v. t. To put in till the thing will hold no more.

REFILL (re-fil'), v. t. To fill again.

Ques.—What rule applies to the spelling of refill?—Rule 9th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 9th.

LESSON XLVII.

SYLLABLE (sil'-la-bl), n. One or more letters joined in one sound.

POSSIBLE (pos'-se-bl), a. That may be; that may be done.

ALLIANCE (al-li'-anse), n. The union between families or nations.

EMINENCE (em'-e-nense), n. A part rising above the surface.

IMMENSE (im-mense'), a. Vast in extent; very great.

GRIEVANCE (greev'-unse), n. A wrong suffered; injury.

DEFERENCE (def'-er-ense), n. Regard; respect.

NONSENSE (non'-sense), n. Words which convey no just ideas.

DESPERATE (des'-pe-rate), a. Without hope.

BAYONET (ba'-o-net), n. A dagger fixed upon the end of a musket.

FLUENCY (flu'-cn-se), n. Flowing of words.

MAZY (ma'-ze), a. Perplexed with turns and windings.

LEPROSY (lep'-ro-se), n. A disease of the skin.

LEOPARD (lep'-ard), n. An animal of the cat kind.

AMUSE (a-muze'), v. t. To entertain the mind agreeably.

AMUSING (a-muze'-ing), ppr. or a. Pleasing. [victims.

HECATOMB (hek'-a-toom), n. A sacrifice of a large number of Ques.—Why do you omit the e of amuse in amusing?—Rule 10th.

Review the spelling exercise under Rule 10th.

[ing body.

LESSON XLVIII.

HOSTILE (hos'-til), a. Belonging to an enemy; adverse.

NOSTRIL (nos'-tril), n. One of the passages in the nose.

SERVILE (ser'-vil), a. Slavish; mean.

CIVIL (siv'-il), a. Relating to the community; polite.

EXHIBIT (egz-hib'-it), v. t. To present to view; to show.

EXQUISITE (eks'-kwe-zit), a. Very excellent; nice.

SOLICIT (so-lis'-it), v. t. To ask with some degree of earnestness.

PERQUISITE (per'-kwe-zit), n. A fee allowed beyond a salary.

JUSTICE (jus'-tis), n. The practice of giving to every one his due.

GENESIS (jen'-e-sis), n. The act of producing; the first book of

SYMPTOM (sim'-tum), n. A sign or token. [the Bible PREMIUM (pre'-me-um), n. A prize to be won by competition.

BLITHESOME (blithe'-sum), a. Gay; merry.

į,

Competition (kom-pe-tish'-un), n. Mutual strife for the same object, AUSPICE (aw'-spis), n. Omen; influence.

AUSPICIOUS (aw-smigh'-us), a. Having omens of success, Ques.—What do you do with the final e of auspice in auspicious?—Rule 11th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 11th.

LESSON XLIX.

SCRUTINIZE (skroo'-tin-ize), v. t. To examine closely.

SUPERVISE (su-per-vize'), v. t. To oversee for direction.

SOLEMNIZE (sol'-em-nize), v. t. To dignify by ceremonies.

COMPROMISE (kom'-pro-mize), n. Mutual agreement.

EMPORIUM (em-po'-re-um,) n. A city of extensive commerce.

MARTYRDOM (mar'-tur-dum), n. Suffering of death for opinion.

CUMBERSOME (kum-ber-sum), a. Unwieldy.

MOMENTUM (me-men'-tum), n. The quantity of motion in a mov-

BLOSSOM (blos'-sum,) n. The flower of a plant.

FROLICSOME (frol'-ik-sum), a. Full of gayety.

AGGRANDIZE (ag'-gran-dize), v. t. To make greater in power.

MERCHANDISE (mer'-chan-dize), n. Whatever is bought or sold.

Real estate is never included in the term merchandise.

VORACIOUS (vo-ra'-shus), a. Greedy for eating.

SEDITIOUS (se-dish'-us), a. Pertaining to sedition.

Sedition is opposition to civil authority.

JUDGEMENT (juj'-ment), n. The act of judging.

Ques.-Why do you retain the e of judge in judgement?-Rule 12th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 12th.

Norm.—It has been the prevailing usage to spell the words abridgement, acknowledgement, and judgement, without the final e of the primitive, but many respectable writers now adopt the more correct, however less usual, spelling, by inserting the c.

LESSON L.

PUGNACIOUS (pug-na'-shus), a. Disposed to fight.

CONTENTIOUS (kon-ten'-shus), a. Given to angry debate.

ENTERPRISE (en'-ter-prize), n. An undertaking of importance.

TEMPORIZE (tem'-po-rize), v. i. To humor the current of opinion.

DEPRESSION (de-presh'-un), n. The act of pressing down.

DIGRESSION (de-gresh'-un), n. A departure from the main sub-

RECEPTION (re-sep'-shun), n. The act of receiving. [ject

INFECTION (in-fek'-shun), n. That which poisons or corrupts.

IMMENSITY (im-men'-se-te), n. Unbounded greatness.

LOQUACITY (lo-kwas'-e-te), n. The habit of talking very much.

PROPENSITY (pro-pen'-se-te), n. Disposition to any thing good

TENACITY (te-nas'-e-te), n. Quality of being tenacious. [or evil.

TENACIOUS (te-na'-shus), a. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast.

PIRATE (pi'-rat), n. A robber on the high seas.

PIRACY (pi'-ra-se), n. The crime of robbery on the sea.

Ques.—Why do you omit the te of pirate in piracy?—Rule 18th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 13th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 1st of False Orthography.

LESSON LI.

TYRANNY (tir'-zn-ne), n. Cruel government or discipline.

VILLAINY (vil'-la-ne), n. Extreme wickedness.

VILLAIN (vil'-lin), n. A vile, wicked person.

TURKEY (tur'-ke), n. A well-known fowl.

JOURNEY (jur'-ne), n. Travel by land.

VOYAGE (voi'-aj), n. Travel by water.

UMBRAGE (um'-braj), n. A shade; suspicion of injury.

HOMAGE (hom'-aj), n. Respect paid by action; obeisance.

CUTICLE (ku'-te-kl), n. The thin outer coat of the skin.

VENTRICLE (ven'-tre-kl), n. A small cavity in the heart or brain.

BUCKLE (buk'-l), n. A metal instrument for fastening.

PRICKLE (prik'-l), n. A small sharp point growing from the bark

DROPSICAL (drop'-se-kal), a. Diseased with dropsy. [only.

CLERICAL (kler'-e-kal), a. Relating to the clergy.

TENANT (ten'-ant), n. A person holding real estate under another.

TENANCY (ten'-an-se), n. A holding of lands or tenements.

Ques.—Why do you omit the final t of tenant in tenancy?—Rule 14th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 14th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 2d of False Orthography

LESSON LII.

FINANCIAL (fe-nan'-shal), a. Pertaining to money.

SUBSTANTIAL (sub-stan'-shal), a. Strong; solid.

AMBROSIAL (am-bro'-zhal), a. Delighting the taste or smell.

COMMERCIAL (kom-mer'-shal), a. Pertaining to commerce.

CONFIDENTIAL (kon-fe-den'-shul), a. That is to be kept private.

CONTROVERSIAL (kon-tro-ver'-shal), a. Relating to disputes.

GENEROSITY (jen-er-os'-e-te), n. A disposition to give liberally.

RECIPROCITY (res-e-pros'-e-te), n. Mutual giving and returning.

CURIOSITY (ku-re-os'-e-te), n. A str. ng desire for novelty.

ATROCITY (a-tros'-e te), n. Horrible wickedness.

ANIMOSITY (an-e-mos'-c-te), n. Violent hatred. .

FEROCITY (fc-ros'-e-te), n. Savage fierceness.

DIMENSION (de-men'-shun), n. The extent of a body.

ANIMATION (an-e-ma'-shun), n. The state of being lively.

JUICY (ju'-se), a. Abounding with juice.

JUICINESS (ju'-se-ness), n. The state of abounding with juice.

Ques.—Why do you change the y of juicy into i in juiciness?—Rule 15th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 3d of False Orthography.

LESSON LIII.

APPARATUS (ap-pa-ra'-tus), n. Instruments.

MOUNTAINOUS (moun'-tin-us), a. Full of mountains.

COLOSSUS (ko-los'-sus), n. A statue of gigantic size.

VIGOROUS (vig'-ur-us), a. Full of strength; powerful.

INFANTRY (in'-fan-tre), n. The soldiers that serve on foot.

TRIUMPHANT (tri-um'-fant), a. Victorious.

DIFFERENT (dif'-fer-ent), a. Not the same.

DIFFICULT (dif'-fe-kult), a. Hard to be done; not easy.

RELUCTANT (re-luk'-tant), a. Unwilling.

EXCELLENT (ek'-sel-lent), a. Being of great value or use.

NICETY (ni'-se-te), n. Excess of delicacy; minute difference.

ETERNITY (e-ter'-ne-te), n. Time without beginning or end.

PULVERIZE (pul'-ver-ize), v. t. To reduce to fine powder.

ADVERTISE (ad-ver-tize'), v. t. To publish a notice of.

SUPPLY (sup-pli'), v. t. To furnish what is wanted.

SUPPLYING (sup-pli'-ing), ppr. Furnishing what is wanted.

Ques.—Why do you retain the y of supply in supplying?—Rule 15th, exc. 1st.
Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th, exc. 1st.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 4th of False Orthography.

LESSON LIV.

NATION (na'-shun), n. A body of people inhabiting the same NAIAD (na'-yad), n. A water nymph. [country.

NEIGIIBOR (na'-bur), n. One who lives near another.

KNAVERY (na'-ver-e), n. Deception in traffic.

NAUSEOUS (naw'-shus), a. Loathsome; disgusting.

GNAWING (naw'-ing), ppr. or a. Biting off by little and little.

KNOWING (no'-ing), ppr. Well informed; conscious.

GNOMON (no'-mon), n. The pin of a sun-dial, which, by its shadow,

NOTABLE (no'-ta-b'l), a. Worthy of notice. [shows the hour.

TWELVE (twelv), n. The sum of two and ten; a dozen.

TWELFTH (twelfth), a. The second after the tenth.

EXTERNAL (eks-ter'-nal), a. Outward.

CHANNEL (chan'-nel), n. The deeper part of a strait, river, &c.

DURABLE (du'-ra-bl), a. Having power to last.

LIE (li), v. i. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive.

LYING (li'-ing), ppr. or a. Telling falsehood.

Ques.—Why does the ie in the change into y in lying f—Rule 15th, exc. 2d. Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th, exc. 2d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 5th of False Orthography.

LESSON LV.

VICTUALS (vit'-tlz), n. Food for human beings, prepared for WITTICISM (vit'-te-sizm), n. A low kind of wit. [eating.

VITREOUS (vit'-re-us), a. Pertaining to glass.

WHITTLED (hwit'-tld), pp. Cut with a small knife.

VITRIOL (vit'-re-ul), n. A soluble sulphate of a metal.

WITNESSED (wit'-nest), pp. Seen in person.

IMMORTAL (im-mor'-tal), a. Having life that shall never end.

COUNCIL (koun'-sil), n. An assembly met to give advice.

COUNSEL (koun'-sel), n. Advice; opinion given.

ASSEMBLE (as-sem'-bl), v. t. To collect into one place or body.

SINGULAR (sing'-gu-lar), a. Single; unusual.

THEATER (the'-a-ter), n. A house for the exhibition of dramatic

COLLECTOR (kol-lek'-tur), n. One who gathers. [performances.

BUREAU (bu'-ro), n. A chest of drawers.

BEAUTY (bu'-te), n. Whatever pleases the eye of the beholder.

BEAUTEOUS (bu'-te-us), a. Pleasing to the sight; very handsome.

Ques.—What becomes of the y of beauty in beauteous!—Rule 15th, exc. 8d.
Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 6th of False Orthography.

LESSON LVI.

PSEUDO (su'-do), a. A prefix signifying false.

SUICIDE (su'-e-side), n. Self-murder.

SUBSIDE (sub-side'), v. i. To sink or fall into a state of quiet.

PSALMODY (sarm'-o-de), n. The act of singing sacred songs.

SALMON (sam'-mun), n. A fish of a yellowish-red color.

SAMPLE (sam'-pl), n. A specimen.

INTENSE (in-tense'), a. Raised to a high degree.

EVIDENCE (ev'-e-dense), n. That which enables the mind to see

ELEGANCE (el'-e-ganse), n. The beauty of propriety. [truth.

DECENCY (de'-sen-se), n. That which is fit or becoming in words

DISPLEASE (dis-pleeze'), v. t. To make angry. [or behavior.

DYSPEPSY (dis-pep'-se), n. Bad digestion.

DIZZY (diz'-ze), a. Having a sensation of whirling in the head.

UNEASY (un-e'-ze), a. Disturbed; restless.

UNEQUAL (un-e'-kwal), a. Not equal; not even.

BUOY (bwoy), n. A floating mark.

BUOYANT (bwoy'-ant), a. That will not sink.

Ques.—Why do you retain the y in buoyant?—Rule 16th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 7th of False Orthography.

LESSON LVII.

TEMPERANCE (tem'-per-anse), n. Restrained indulgence.

ELOQUENCE (el'-o-kwense), n. The art of speaking well.

The expression of strong emotion, so as to excite the same emotions in others.

DISPENSE (dis-pense'), v. t. To distribute; to deal out in parts.

To dispense with.—To suspend the operation of something required.

CONVEYANCE (kon-va'-anse), n. A vehicle.

NEGLIGENCE (neg'-le-gense), n. A habit of omitting to do things.

INCENSE (in'-sense), n. Perfume exhaled by fire.

INCENSE (in-sense'), v. t. To excite angry passions.

FORTUNATE (fort'-yu-nate), a. Coming by good luck.

GAUNTLET (gant'-let), n. A large iron glove.

EXHALED (egz-hale'd), pp. Emitted as vapor.

VIOLATE (vi'-o-late), v. t. To set aside in a violent manner.

VIOLET (vi'-o-let), n. A flower; a. Dark blue inclining to red.

TENDENCY (ten'-den-se), n. Direction toward any place, or ob-

JEALOUSY (jel'-us-e), n. Suspicious fear.

[ject.

Jealousy is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we dosire for ourselves.

DOUBLE (dub'-l), a. Two of a sort together.

DOUBLY (dub'-le), adv. In twice the quantity.

Ques.—What do you do with the le of double in doubly?—Rule 18th,

Review spelling exercise under Rule 18th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 8th of False Orthography.

LESSON LVIII.

JUVENILE (ju'-ve-nil), a. Young; suited to youth.

DAFFODIL (daf'-fo-dil), n. A flower.

CULPRIT (kul'-prit), n. Any person convicted of a crime.

DEFINITE (def'-e-nit), a. Having certain limits.

ANISE (an'-nis), n. An aromatic plant and its seed.

PHASIS (fa'-sis), n. Any appearance.

SERVICE (ser'-vis), n. Labor performed at the command of a su-

VELLUM (vel-lum), n. A fine kind of parchment.

[perior.

KINGDOM (king'-dum), n. The country subject to a king.

FULSOME (ful'-sum), a. Nauseous; disgustingly fawning.

VERTICAL (ver'-te-kal), a. Being directly overhead.

TINKLE (tink'-l), v. i. To make small, quick sounds.

VESICLE (res'-e-kl), n. A little bladder; a small blister.

DISABLE (dis-a'-bl), v. t. To deprive of competent power.

DISABILITY (dis-a-bil'-e-te), n. Want of power or strength.

RADICAL (rad'-e-kal), a. Primitive; underived.

Ques.—What rule applies to the spelling of disability f—Rule 19th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 9th of False Orthography.

LESSON LIX.

PROVINCIAL (pro-vin'-shal), a. Pertaining to a province.

PESTILENTIAL (pes-te-len'-shal), a. Producing infectious dis-OPULENT (op'-yu-lent), a. Wealthy; rich. fease.

OPULENT (op'-yu-lent), a. Wealthy; rich. PETULANT (pet'-yu-lant), a. Fretful and saucy.

PERMANENT (per'-ma-nent), a. Durable; lasting.

STAGNANT (stag'-nant), a. Not flowing; still.

ASPARAGUS (as-par'-a-gus), n. The name of a garden plant.

OBVIOUS (ob'-ve-us), a. Plain; evident.

ARTIFICIAL (ar-te-fish'-al), a. Made by human skill and labor.

SOLSTITIAL (sol-stish'-al), a. Pertaining to a solstice.

SICKLINESS (sik'-k-ness), n. The state of being sickly.

SYCOPHANT (sik'-o-fant), n. A mean flatterer.

SUBSEQUENT (sub'-se-kwent), a. Following in time.

CARGO (kar'-go), n. The lading or freight of a ship.

CARGOES (kar'-goze), n. The plural of cargo.

Ques.—How is the plural number of nouns regularly formed?—Rule 20th. Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 10th of False Orthography.

LESSON LX.

MOUNTAINEER (moun-tin-eer'), n. Inhabitant of a mountain.

CHANDELIER (shan-de-leer), n. A branch for candles.

HEMISPHERE (hem'-e-sfeer,) n. One half of a sphere or globe.

OVERHEAR (o-ver-heer'), v. t. To hear by accident.

AUCTIONEER (awk-shun-eer'), n. The person who sells at auction.

GRENADIER (gren-a-deer'), n. A foot-soldier wearing a high cap.

ATMOSPHERE (at'-mos-feer), n. The air which surrounds the earth.

DISAPPEAR (dis-ap-peer'), v. i. To vanish from the sight.

REGULAR (reg'-yu-lar,) a. Governed by rules.

INSTRUCTOR (in-struk'-tur), n. A teacher.

RECONNOITER (re-kon-oi'-tur), v. t. To examine by the eye.

PREPENSE (pre-pense'), a. Contrived beforehand.

RESIDENCE (rez'-e-dense), n. The place of abode.

MAINTENANCE (mane'-ten-anse), n. Means of support.

RESPOND (re-spond'), v. i. To answer; to reply.

RESPONSIVE (re-spon'-siv), a. Answering.

Ques.—What do you do with the d of respond in responsive?—Rule 21st. Review spelling exercise under Rule 21st.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 11th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXI.

VALUABLE (val'-yu-a-bl), a. Having worth.

APPAREL (ap-par'-el), n. Clothing.

CONJUGAL (kon'-ju-gal), a. Belonging to marriage.

CONCENTER (kon-sen'-ter), v. i. To come to a point.

COUNSELOR (koun'-sel-ur), n. Any person who gives advice.

POPULAR (pop'-yu-lar), a. Pertaining to the people.

PROPENSE (pro-pense'), a. Inclined either to good or evil.

REFERENCE (ref'-er-ense), n. Allusion to; view toward.

REPENTANCE (re-pent'-anse), n. Sorrow for sin; penitence.

PLUMMET (plum'-met), n. A piece of lead attached to a line.

ULTIMATE (ul'-te-mat), a. Furthest; most remote.

APOSTASY (a-pos'-ta-se), n. A departure from one's faith or re-

INTIMACY (in'-te-ma-se), n. Nearness in friendship. [ligion.

EPILEPSY (ep'-e-lep-se), n. The falling sickness.

AVERT (a-vert'), v. t. To turn off or away.

AVERSION (a-ver'-shun), n. Dislike; hatred.

Ques.—What do you do with the t of avert in aversion?—Rule 22d.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 22d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 12th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXII.

MINSTRELSY (min'-strel-se), n. Instrumental music.

DELICACY (del'-e-ka-se), n. Fineness; smoothness; tenderness.

HYPOCRISY (hip-pok'-re-se), n. A feigning to be what one is not.

ANALYSIS (a-nal'-e-sis), n. A consideration of any thing in its

HYPOTHESIS (hi-poth'-e-sis), n. A supposition. [separate parts.

PERVERSITY (per-ver'-se-te), n. Disposition to thwart or cross.

DUPLICITY (du-plis'-e-te), n. Doubleness of heart or speech.

ELASTICITY (e-las-tis'-e-te), n. Springiness.

UNIVERSITY (yu-ne-ver'-se-te), n. An assemblage of colleges.

CAPACITY (ka-pas'-e-te), n. Power of containing or receiving.

ERRONEOUS (er-ro'-ne-us), a. Wrong; mistaken. [ing

HARMONIOUS (har-mo'-ne-us), a. Adapted to each other; agree-

CALCAREOUS (kal-ka'-re-us), a. Having the qualities of lime.

NOTORIOUS (no-to'-re-us), a. Publicly known (in an ill sense).

COLLEGE (kol'-lej), n. A society of men, invested with certain powers, performing certain duties; a society of persons who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 28d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 18th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXIII.

PEPPER (pep'-per), n. A plant and its fruit.

PROPER (prop'-er), a. Fit; suitable.

COPPER (kop'-per), n. A metal of a pale red color.

CAUTION (kaw'-shun), n. Prudence in regard to danger.

LAWFUL (law'-ful), a. Allowed by law.

HEAVEN (hev'-n), n. The abode of the blessed; state of bliss.

HEATHEN (he'-thn), n. One who worshipa ido s.

WEATHER (weth'-er), n. The state of the air.

WEAVER (we'-ver), n. One who makes cloth.

FLOWER (flou'-er), n. The blossom of a plant.

FLOUNDER (floun'-der), v. i. To roll, toss, and tumble.

CORSAIR (kor'-sare), n. A pirate.

BEWARE (be-ware'), v. i. To guard one's self from.

SWEAR (sware), v. t. To utter with an appeal to God.

MOHAIR (mo'-hare), n. The hair of a kind of goat.

WELFARE (wel'-fare), n. Prosperity; happiness.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 24th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 14th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXIV.

MANACLE (man'-a-kl), n. A handcuff.

PINNACLE (pin'-na-kl), n. A high spiring point.

MATERIAL (ma-te'-re-al), a. Consisting of matter; important.

ETHEREAL (e-the'-re-al), a. Heavenly; celestial.

ASCERTAIN (as-ser-tane'), v. t. To make certain.

ACERBITY (a-ser'-be-te), n. A rough, sour taste; severity.

PUMPKIN (pump'-kin), n. A plant and its fruit.

PLANTAIN (plan'-tin), n. A plant.

DISCIPLINE (dis'-se-plin), n. Instruction and government.

VINEGAR (vin'-e-gur), n. Sour wine or cider.

SALTPETER (salt-pe'-ter), n. Niter; nitrate of potash.

CONDUCTOR (kon-duk'-tur), n. A leader; a guide.

SUBTENSE (sub-tense'), n. The chord of an arc.

DIFFERENCE (dif'-fer-ense), n. Disagreement; want of same-

UTTERANCE (ut'-ter-anse), n. Manner of speaking.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 25th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 15th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXV.

PROSELYTE (pros'-e-lite), n. A convert.

SATELLITE (sat'-el-lite), n. A moon; an attendant.

DELIGHT (de-lite'), n. A high degree of pleasure.

HILARITY (hi-lar'-e-te), n. A pleasurable excitement of the animal

HIGH-FLOWN (hi'-flone), a. Elevated; extravagant. [spirits.

HYACINTH (hi'-a-sinth), n. A beautiful plant and flower.

HEIGH-HO (hi'-ho), intj. An expression of languor.

HYDRANT (hi'-drant), n. A pipe for discharging water.

FLAGRANCE (fla'-granse), n. Glaring offense.

CADENCE (ka'-dense), n. A fall of the voice in reading or speak-

DENSE (dense), a. Close; compact.

[ing.

ness.

SENSE (sense), n. The faculty by which animals perceive external PRESENCE (pres'-ense), n. State of being in view. [objects.

There are five senses, viz.: smell, sight, hearing, tasting, and feeling.

LORGNETTE (lorn-yet'), n. An opera-glass.

CLEARANCE (kleer'-anse), n. Permission to sail. [syllable.

DIPHTHONG (dif'-thong), n. Two vowels pronounced in one HOWADJI (how-ad'-jee), n. A traveler.

RASPBERRY (raz'-ber-re), n. A well-known berry.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 27th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 16th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXVI.

REVIEW (re-vu'), v. t. To view and examine again.

ADIEU (a-du'), intj. Farewell.

ASKEW (a-sku'), adv. With a wry look.

PURLIEU (pur'-lu), n. A border; a limit.

ESCHEW (es-chu'), v. t. To flee from; to shun.

BETRAY (be-tra'), v. t. To deliver up by breach of trust.

CONVEY (kon-va'), v. t. To carry, bear, or transport.

INVEIGH (in-va'), v. i. To exclaim or rail against.

PURVEY (pur-va'), v. t. To provide.

[pursuit of a thing.

PERSIST (per-sist), v. i. To continue steadily and firmly in the

INVEIGLE (in-ve'-gl), v. t. To persuade to something evil.

PURPOSED (pur'-pust), pp. or a. Intended; designed.

PERSON (per'-sn), n. An individual human being.

INDUCE (in-duse'), v. t. To influence by motives.

REFUSE (ref'-yuse), n. That which is refused as useless.

REFUSE (re-fuze'), v. t. To deny a request; to decline to accept.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 23th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 17th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXVII.

HAMMER (ham'-mer), n. An instrument for driving nails.

DAMAGE (dam'-aj), n. Any hurt, injury, or harm to one's estate.

PENNY (pen'-ne), n. Ar English copper coin.

ENEMY (en'-e-me), n. A foe; one who hates.

HAWTHORN (hau'-thorn), n. A shrub or tree.

PAUCITY (pau'-se-te), n. Smallness of number or quantity.

TAWNY (tau'-ne), a. Of a yellowish dark color.

NAUTICAL (nau'-te-kal), a. Pertaining to seamen.

CONCEAL (kon-seel'), v. t. To keep secret; to hide.

INSTEAD (in-sted'), adv. In the place of.

CONGEAL (kon-jeel'), v. i. To harden or thicken by cold.

BEHEAD (be-hed'), v. t. To cut off the head.

CAROUSE (ka-rouz'), n. A noisy drinking-match.

DROWSY (drou'-ze), a. Inclined to sleep.

INSANE (in-sane'), a. Unsound in mind.

APPERTAIN (ap-per-tane'), v. i. To belong to.

Review Rule 29th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 18th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXVIII.

UNFAIR (un-fare'), a. Not honest.

AWARE (a-ware'), a. Having previous knowledge of.

WEAR (ware), v. t. To waste by rubbing or use.

NEAR (neer), a. Not far distant.

BUCANIER (buk-a-neer'), n. A piratical adventurer.

CASSIMERE (kas'-se-meer), n. A thin, twilled woolen cloth.

PRIVATEER (pri-va-teer'), n. A ship of war owned by private CONDUCE (kon-duse'), v. i. To lead to. [individuals.]

EXCUSE (eks-kuse'), n. A reason for doing or not doing a thing.

EXCUSE (eks-kuze'), v. t. To pardon; to free from a duty.

GAZETTEER (gaz-et-teer'), n. A writer of news.

CUIRASSIER (kwe-ras-seer'), n. A soldier armed with a breast-

COHERE (ko-heer'), v. i. To stick together.

[plate.

HEAR (heer), v. t. To perceive by the ear.

ADAMANT (ad'-a-mant), n. A stone of extreme hardness.

ANCHOVY (an-cho'-ve), n. A small fish.

QUAFF (kwaf), v. t. To swallow in large draughts.

Ques.—Why do you spell quaff with double ff-Rule 1st.

Review spelling exercise under Bule 1st.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 19th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXIX.

DRAUGHT (draft), n. The act of drawing; the quantity of liquor RAPINE (rap'-in), n. The act of plundering. [drank at once. CAPTAIN (kap'-tin), n. One who commands a company.

RESIN (rez'-in), n. A substance which exudes from trees.

EXUDE (eks-ude'), v. i. To flow from a living body through the NATAL (na'-tal), a. Pertaining to birth. [pores.

BARREL (bar'-rel), n. A cask for flour, meat, &c.

KETTLE (ket'-tl), n. A metal vessel for heating, &c.

TREBLE (trib'-l), a. Threefold; triple.

SUGAR (shoog'-ar), n. A sweet substance obtained from the juice HEIFER (hef'-er), n. A young cow. [of certain plants.

SUITOR (sute'-ur), n. A supplicant; a wooer.

CURATE (ku'-rate), n. A clergyman hired to perform the duties COVET (kuv'-et), v. t. To desire earnestly. [of another.

SCRATCH (skratsh), v. t. To tear with something sharp or pointed.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 2d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 20th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXX.

DUCTILE (duk'-til), a. Easily led or drawn.

REPTILE (rep'-til), n. An animal that moves on its belly, or by PERIL (per'-tl), n. Danger; hazard. [means of small, short legs.

PENCIL (pen'-sil), n. Any instrument of writing without ink.

FEBRILE (fe'-bril), a. Pertaining to fever.

TONSIL (ton'-sil), n. A gland in the throat.

ELICIT (e-lis'-it), v. t. To bring or draw out by argument.

OPPOSITE (op'-po-zit), a. Situated in front; facing.

LUSCIOUS (lush'-us), a. Sweet to excess; delicious.

CAPTIOUS (kap'-shus), a. Disposed to find fault.

RADIUS (ra'-de-us), n. Half a diameter.

GLORIOUS (glo'-re-us), a. Of exalted excellence and splendor.

NEATNESS (neet'-ness), n. Exact cleanliness.

PLEASANT (plez'-ant), a. Agreeable to the mind or senses.

SMACK (smak), n. A loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 8d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 21st of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXI.

PROPOUND (pro-pound), v. t. To propose.

EMPOWER (em-pow'-er), v. t. To give power or authority to.

MEMBRANE (mem'-brane), n. A thin, elastic, white skin.

PORCELAIN (por'-se-lane), n. The finest species of earthenware.

INTERCEDE (in-ter-seed'), v. t. To plead in favor of one.

CONTRAVENE (kon-tra-veen'), v. t. To obstruct in operation.

TAMBOURINE (tam-boo-reen'), n. A small shallow drum.

DECORUM (de-ko'-rum), n. Propriety of speech or behavior.

FREEDOM (free'-dum), n. Liberty.

LONESOME (lone'-sum), a. Solitary; secluded from society.

GENIUS (jeen'-yus), n. Mental powers or faculties.

GENIUS (je'-ne-us), n. A good or evil spirit, supposed to preside

CARIOUS (ka'-re-us), a. Ulcerated. [over a man's destiny in life.

FURIOUS (fu'-re-us), a. Moving with violence.

APOPHTHEGM (ap'-o-them), n. A remarkable saying.

CICATRICE (sik'-a-tris), n. A scar.

EPITOME (e-pit'-o-me), n. An abridgement.

HEM (hem), n. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed.

HEMMED (hemd), pp. or a. Folded and sewed at the edge.

Ques.-Why do you double the m in hemmed?-Rule 4th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 4th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 22d of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXII.

HAYSTACK (ha'-stak), n. A stack of hay.

HABITUAL (ha-bit'-yu-al), a. Acquired by frequent use or custom.

HEINOUS (ha'-nus), a. Hateful; enormous.

HEYDAY (ha'-da), intj. An expression of frolic or wonder.

BASKET (bas'-ket), n. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, &c.

DUPLICATE (du'-ple-kate), n. A second thing of the same kind.

MUTABLE (mu'-ta-bl), a. Subject to change.

FORCIBLE (for'-se-bl), a. Powerful; done by force.

NECTAR (nek'-tar), n. The drink of the gods.

SOMBER (som'-ber), a. Dull; gloomy.

MIRROR (mir'-rur), n. A looking-glass.

SHOVEL (shuv'-'l), n. An instrument with a broad blade and a han-

ROYAL (roy'-al), a. Kingly; regal. [dle, for throwing dirt, &c.

BIBLE (bi'-bl), n. The sacred volume which contains the revela-

ABHOR (ab-hor'), v. t. To hate extremely. [tions of God.

ABHORRING (ab-hor'-ring), ppr. Detesting.

Ques.-Why do you double the r in abhorring?-Rule 5th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 5th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 28d of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXIII.

RESPECTABLE (re-spekt'-a-bl), a. Worthy of esteem and honor.

RESPONSIBLE (re-spon'-se-bl), a. Liable to account.

DISCERNIBLE (diz-zern'-e-bl), a. That may be seen.

DESIRABLE (de-zire'-a-bl), a. That may be wished for.

ATROCIOUS (a-tro'-shus), a. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel.

INFECTIOUS (in-fek'-shus), a. Having qualities that may communicate disease to.

FEROCIOUS (fe-ro'-shus), a. Fierce.

FALLACIOUS (fal-la'-shus), a. Deceptive; deceitful.

PATRONIZE (pat'-ron-ize), v. t. To lend aid to promote.

EXORCISE (eks'-or-size), v. t. To expel by some holy name.

RECOGNIZE (rek'-og-nize), v. t. To know again.

CHASTISE (chas-tize'), v. t. To correct by punishing.

SYMPATHIZE (sim'-pa-thize), v. i. To feel with or for another.

DRIVEL (driv'-l), v. i. To let the spittle fall like a child, or idiot.

DRIVELING (driv'-l-ing), pp. or a. Slavering; foolish.

Ques.—Why is the I not doubled in driveling !- Rule 6th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 6th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 24th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXIV.

GRIEF (greef), n. Pain of mind; sorrow.

EITHER (e'-ther), a. One or another of any number.

MAID (made), n. An unmarried woman.

FADE (fade), v. i. To lose color; to decay.

BRAIN (brane), n. The soft mass inclosed in the skull.

WANE (wane), v. i. To decrease; to decline.

GRIEVE (greeve), v. i. To feel pain of mind or heart.

DECEIT (de-seet'), n. Device intended to mislead.

BRAID (brade), v. t. To weave three or more strands to form one.

SHADE (shade), n. Obscurity caused by the interception of light.

Obscurity.—Darkness; want of light; privacy.

GRAIN (grane), n. A single seed; a minute particle.

CRANE (krane), n. A kind of bird.

CHIEF (cheef), a. Principal or most eminent.

NEITHER (ne'-ther), a. Not the one or the other

CONCEIT (kon-seet'), n. Opinion; a vain conception of one's own

THIEF (theef), n. One who steals.

[person, &c.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 29th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 25th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXV.

TRADE (trade), n. The act of exchanging commodities by barter.

STAID (stade), a. Sober; grave.

SPADE (spade), n. A narrow shovel.

PAID (pade), pp. Discharged a debt or duty.

BANE (bane), n. Poison of a deadly quality.

GAIN (gane), v. t. To obtain; to get. n. Profit; interest.

TEAR (tare), v. t. To separate by violence; to rend.

SWEAT (swet), n. The fluid which is discharged from the skin of

SWEET (sweet), a. Pleasing to the senses.

[an animal.

CHEAT (cheet), v. t. To deceive and defraud.

CLEAR (kleer), a. Open; free from obstruction; free from clouds.

DREAR (dreer), a. Gloomy with solitude.

SAUCY (saw'-se), a. Impudent; bold to excess.

TIPSY (tip'-se), a. Overpowered with strong drink.

GIPSY (jip'-se), n. One of a race of wanderers; a vagrant.

DOZY (do'-ze), a. Drowsy; sleepy.

Review exercise under Rule 7th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 26th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXVI.

BAYONET (ba'-o-net), n. A short dagger fixed to a musket.

OBEYED (o-bade'), pp. Complied with; performed.

INVEIGHED (in-vade'), pp. Exclaimed or railed against.

WADE (wade), v. i. To walk through a substance that yields to the

WEIGHED (wade), pp. Having the weight ascertained. [feet.

WAYLAY (wa'-la), v. t. To beset in ambush.

WHEY-TUB (hwa'-tub), n. A tub for whey.

WEIGHING (wa'-ing), ppr. Examining by the scales.

AMBUSH (am'-bush), n. A place where troops lie in wait.

DOCTOR (dok'-tur), n. A physician; a teacher.

CEDAR (se'-der), n. A tree; several species of juniper.

EAGER (e'-ger), a. Ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

EQUAL (e'-kwal), a. Having the same size or value.

BEATEN (beet'-en), pp. Pounded; made smooth by treading.

LEATHER (leth'-er), n. The skin of an animal dressed and pre-

TRANQUIL (trank'-wil), a. Quiet; calm. [pared for use.

Ques.—Why do you not terminate tranquil with double 11-Bule 7th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 7th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 27th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXVII.

LIGNEOUS (lig'-ne-us), a. Wooden; resembling wood.

DUBIOUS (du'-be-us), a. Doubtful; uncertain.

IMPIETY (im-pi'-e-te), n. Any act of wickedness.

SEVERITY (se-ver'-e-te), n. Harshness; rigor. [portance.

ARROGANT (ar'-ro-gant), a. Assuming an undue degree of im-INNOCENT (in'-no-sent), a. Harmless; free from guilt.

EREBUS (er'-e-bus), n. The region of the dead.

GRIEVOUS (greev'-us), a. Heavy; oppressive.

BLUDGEON (bluj'-un), n. A short stick with one end loaded.

FASHION (fash'-un), n. Form; the prevailing mode of dress.

INSOLENT (in'-so-lent), a. Proud and haughty, with contempt of

[others.

CONSONANT (kon'-so-nant), a. Agreeing; according. INCURSION (in-kur'-shun), n. An invasion; an inroad.

PRIVATION (pri-va'-shun), n. Absence of what is necessary.

GRASS (gras), n. The common herbage of the field, on which

GRASSLESS (gras'-les), a. Destitute of grass. [cattle feed.

Quee.—Why do you retain the double s of grass in grassless f—Rule 8th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 8th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 28th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXVIII.

CUTANEOUS (ku-ta'-ne-us), a. Belonging to the skin. ILLUSTRIOUS (il-lus'-tre-us), a. Eminent; renowned. PROPRIETY (pro-pri'-e-te), n. Fitness; suitableness. INIQUITY (in-ik'-we-te), n. Injustice; unrighteousness. BENEFICIAL (ben-e-fish'-al), a. Useful; profitable. [operation. INFLUENTIAL (in-flu-en'-shal), a. Exerting power by invisible MAGNIFICENT (mag-nif'-e-sent), a. Grand in appearance. OBSERVANT (ob-ser'-vant), a. Taking notice. NOTORIETY (no-to-ri'-e-te), n. The state of being publicly known. ENORMITY (e-nor'-me-te), n. Excessive degree of crime or guilt. SPONTANEOUS (spon-ta'-ne-us), a. Acting of its own accord. IMPERVIOUS (im-per'-ve-us), a. Not to be penetrated. HEMORRHAGE (hem'-or-raje), n. Any discharge of blood. SELL (sel), v. t. To transfer property for an equivalent in money. UNDERSELL (un-der-sel'), v. t. To sell at a lower price. Ques.—Why do you retain the double l of sell in undersell?—Rule 9th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 9th. Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 29th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXIX.

HAPPENING (hap'-n-ing), pp. Coming by chance.

HALFPENNY (hap'-pen-ne), n. A copper coin.

PAROXYSM (par'-oks-ism), n. A fit of any disease.

SOLECISM (sol'-e-sizm), n. Impropriety in language.

CRITICISM (krit'-e-sizm), n. The act or art of judging.

POLYGON (pol'-e-gon), n. A plane figure of many angles.

MYRMIDON (mur'-me-don), n. A desperate soldier or ruffian.

MURMURING (mur'-mur-ing), pp. or a. Uttering complaints in

MYRTLE (mur'-tl), n. An evergreen plant. [a low voice.]

MERCIFUL (mer'-se-ful), a. Unwilling to punish for injuries.

MIRTHFUL (murth'-ful), a. Merry; jovial.

MERCURY (mer'-ku-re), n. Quicksilver.

SUITABLE (su'-ta-bl), a. Fitting; proper.

FUSIBLE (fu'-se-bl), a. That may be melted.

DESIRE (de-zire'), n. A wish to possess some gratification.

DESIROUS (de-sire'-us), a. Wishing to obtain.

Ques.—Why do you omit the final s of desire in desirous?—Bule 10th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 10th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 80th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXX.

NEW (nu), a. Lately made.

GNU (nu), n. An animal of Africa, resembling the horse, ox, and KNEW (nu), pret. of know. Did know. [deer.

NUDITY (nu'-de-te), n. Nakedness.

NUISANCE (nu'-sanse), n. That which is offensive or noxious.

NEUTRALIZE (nu'-tral-ize), v. t. To make neutral or inactive.

NEWFANGLED (nu fang'-gld), a. Formed with love of novelty.

PNEUMATICS (nu-mat'-iks), n. The science of elastic fluids.

Note.—Gases, capors, and air are elastic fluids.

VENERABLE (ven'-er-a-bl), a. Deserving of honor and respect.

COMBUSTIBLE (kom-bus'-to-bl) a. That will take fire and burn.

CONTROVERSY (kon'-tro-ver-se), n. Dispute; debate.

CELIBACY (sel'-e-ba-se), n. An unmarried state.

REMARKABLE (re-mark'-a-bl), a. Worthy of notice.

ELIGIBLE (el'-e-je-bl), a. Legally qualified to be chosen.

CHARGE (charj), v. t. To intrust; to impute as debt; to accuse.

CHARGEABLE (charj'-a-bl), a. That may be charged.

Quee,—Why do you retain the final e of charge in chargeable?—Exc. Bule 10, Review spelling exercise under exception to Rule 10th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 31st of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXI.

NEIGH (na), n. The voice of a horse.

NAY (na), adv. Not only so; not this alone.

NEIGHBORING (na'-bur-ing), a. Living or being near.

NABOB (na'-bob), n. A man of great wealth.

KNAVISH (na'-vish), a. Dishonest.

LUSTER (lus'-ter), n. Splendor; gloss.

SAILOR (sa'-lur), n. A seaman.

VULGAR (vul'-gar), a. Mean; unrefined.

VISIBLE (viz'-e-bl), a. That can be seen.

LIABLE (li'-a-bl), a. Subject; exposed to.

DISTANCE (dis'-tanse), n. Space between two objects.

PRETENSE (pre-tense'), n. A holding out to others something

TENSE (tense), a. Strained to stiffness.

[false or feigned.

DROPSY (drop'-se), n. A disease.

FLEECY (fle'-se), a. Resembling wool; soft.

FLEABITE (fle'-bite), n. The bite of a flea; a trifling wound.

' Review spelling exercise under Rule 11th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 82d of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXII.

SISTER (sis'-ter), n. A female born of the same parents.

CISTERN (sis'-tern), n. A receptacle for water.

SCISSORS (sis'-core), n. A cutting instrument.

SCHISMATIC (siz-mat'-ik), a. Pertaining to separation.

SYSTEMATIC (sis-tem-at'-ik), a. Pertaining to system.

INDICTED (in-di'-ted), pp. Accused by a grand jury.

INTERDICTED (in-ter-dikt'-ed), pp. or a. Forbidden.

MASCULINE (mas'-ku-lin), a. Having the qualities of a man.

FEMININE (fem'-e-nin), a. Pertaining to women.

AVAILABLE (a-rale'-a-bl), a. That may be used with success or

FRANGIBLE (fran'-je-bl), a. Easily broken.

[advantage.

FRATERNAL (fra-ter'-nat), a. Brotherly.

MATERNAL (ma-ter'-nal), a. Motherly.

IGNOBLE (ig-no'-bl), a. Of low family; mean; base.

LODGE (loj), v. t. To set, lay, or deposit for keeping for a time.

LODGEMENT (loj'-ment), n. The act of lodging.

Ques.—Why do you retain the final e of lodge in lodgement?—Rule 12th.

Why do you omit it in lodging?

Review spelling exercise under Bule 12th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 83d of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXIII.

DAY (da), n. The time between the rising and setting of the sun.

DEY (da), n. A Turkish title for a governor.

DAISY (da'-ze), n. A plant and its flower.

DATA (da'-ta), n. Facts given or admitted.

DAHLIA (da'-le-a), n. A plant and its flower.

DAIRY (da'-re), n. Milk, and all that concerns it on a farm.

DAYLIGHT (da'-lite), n. The light of the day.

DEJEUNE (da-zhu-na'), n. Breakfast; lunch.

DEIGN (dane), v. t. To condescend to give to.

DEIGNING (dane'-ing), ppr. Condescending.

RHAPSODY (rap'-so-de), n. A rambling composition.

RAPIDLY (rap'-id-le), adv. With great speed; swiftly.

WRAPPER (rap'-per), n. That in which any thing is inclosed.

INTIMATE (in'-te-mate), n. Near; close; inmost.

INTIMACY (in'-te-ma-se), n. Nearness in friendship.

Quee.—Why do you omit the te of intimate in intimacy?—Rule 13th. Review spelling exercise under Rule 13th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 84th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXIV.

DISTURBANCE (dis-turb'-anse), n. An interruption of peace.

Quee.—Why do you spell interruption with two r's?

EXTERMINATE (eks-tur'-me-nate), v. t. To destroy utterly.

EXTIRPATE (eks-tur'-pate), v. t. To destroy totally.

RHEUMATISM (ru'-ma-tizm), n. A painful disease of the joints.

I.ABYRINTH (lab'-e-rinth), n. A place full of winding passages.

LACHRYMOSE (lak'-re-mose), a. Shedding tears.

EXHILARATE (egz-hil'-a-rate), v. t. To make cheerful or merry.

PROPITIATE (pro-pish'-e-ate), v. t. To make favorable.

PROPITIOUS (pro-pish'-us), a. Favorable; kind.

ERUDITION (er-u-dish'-un), n. Learning.

SUSCEPTIBLE (sus-sep'-te-bl), a. Capable of admitting change.

PRECONCEIVE (pre-kon-seeve'), v. t. To form an idea beforehand.

CERTIFICATE (ser-tif'-e-kate), n. A written testimonial.

PRESIDENT (prez'-e-dent), n. An officer to preside over.

PRESIDENCY (prez'-e-den-se), n. The office of president.

Ques.—Why do you omit the t of president in presidency?—Rule 14th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 14th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 25th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXV.

RAVEN (ra'-on), n. A large bird of the crow kind.

RAISIN (ra'-zn), n. A dried grape.

RAYLESS (ra'-les), a. Destitute of light.

REYNARD (ra'-nard), n. A name given to a fox.

BEWRAY (be-ra'), v. t To betray; to show.

FULFILL (ful-fil'), v. t. To complete; to perform.

GHASTLY (gast'-le), a. Deathlike; pale

ODDITY (od'-e-te), n. Singularity; strangeness.

NEPHEW (nef'-u), n. The son of a brother or sister.

VERMIN (ver'-min), n. All sorts of small animals which are de-

UNIQUE (yu-neek'), a. Single in its kind.

[structive.

CIPHER (si'-fur), n. A character designating 0.

DAYLY (da'-le), a. Done day by day.

ECLAT (e-klaw'), n. A burst of applause.

STEADY (sted'-de), a. Not tottering or shaking; not fickle.

STEADILY (sted'-de-le), adv. With firmness.

Ques.—Why do you change the y of steady into i in steadily?—Rule 15th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 86th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXVI.

ROOMY (room'-e), a. Spacious; large.

RUMOR (ru'-mur), n. Popular report.

RURAL (ru'-ral), a. Pertaining to the country.

RHUBARB (ru'-barb), n. A plant.

RUEFUL (ru'-ful), a. Woful; mournful.

RHEUMATIC (ru-mat'-ik), a. Pertaining to rheumatism.

AUXILIARY (aug-zil'-ya-re), n. A helper; an assistant.

FALTERING (fal'-tur-ing), a. Having a feeble, broken utterance.

GERMINATE (jer'-me-nate), v. i. To sprout; to bud. [changes.

HURRICANE (hur'-re-kane), n. A violent storm with sudden

LOATHSOME (lothe'-sum), a. Exciting extreme disgust.

MANEUVER (ma-nu'-ver), n. A dextrous movement.

CONTRARY (kon'-tra-re), a. Opposite; adverse.

PARLIAMENT (par'-le-ment), n. A mutual discourse or consul-

WEARY (we'-re), a. Tired; fatigued.

[tation.

WEARYING (we'-re-ing), ppr. Tiring; fatiguing.

Quee.—Why do you retain the y of weary in wearythgs—Rule 15th, exc. 1st.
Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th, exc. 1st.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 37th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXVII.

CORAL (kor'-al), n. A marine substance formed by little animals. CHORAL (ko'-ral), a. Belonging to a choir.

QUORUM (kwo'-rum), n. Such a number as is sufficient to transact

CHORUS (ko'-rus), n. A number of singers. [business.

COALESCE (ko-a-less'), v. i. To grow together; to unite.

COCOANUT (ko'-ko-nut), n. The fruit of the cocoa-tree.

KORAN (ko'-ran), n. The Mohammedan book of faith.

DOUGH (do), n. Bread before it is baked.

LOATH (lothe), a. Unwilling; reluctant.

GAUGE (gaj), v. t. To measure a vessel.

KNELL (nel), n. The stroke of a bell.

JAUNT (jant), n. An excursion; a short journey.

SCYTHE (sithe), n. An instrument for cutting grass.

SCHEME (skeme), n. A plan; a design.

DIE (di), v. i. To cease to live.

DYING (di'-ing), ppr. Losing life; expiring.

Ques.—Why do you spell dying with y?—Rule 15th, exc. 2d.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th, exc. 2d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 88th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

RAINBOW (rane'-bo), n. The bow which is seen in the sky op-RANGER (range'-er), n. One that ranges. [posite the sun.

REIGNING (rane'-ing), ppr. or a. Ruling; governing.

REINDEER (rane'-deer), n. A species of deer in Lapland.

RAINING (rane'-ing), ppr. Water falling from the clouds.

FINESSE (fe-ness'), n. Artifice; stratagem.

GAZETTE (ga-zet'), n. A newspaper.

GOOD-BY (good-bi'), adv. Farewell.

MYRIAD (mir'-e-ad), n. An immense number.

TRAFFIC (traf'-fik), n. Trade; commerce.

THIEVISH (theov'-ish), a. Given to stealing.

HOURLY (our'-le), a. Happening or done every hour.

GUITAR (git-ar'), n. A musical instrument.

CATARRH (ka-tar'), n. A disease of the head.

PITY (pit'-e), n. Sympathy with the grief of another.

PITEOUS (pit'-e-us), a. That may excite pity.

Quee.—Why do you spell piteous with s instead of y or i?—Rule 15th, exc. 8d.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 15th, exc. 8d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 89th of False Orthography.

LESSON LXXXIX.

CRYSTALLIZE (kris'-tal-lize), v. t. To cause to form crystals.

REFERABLE (ref'-er-a-bl), a. That may be referred.

REFERRIBLE (re-fer'-re-bl), a. That may be referred.

DISSENSION (dis-sen'-shun), n. Disagreement in opinion.

DEFINITION (def-e-nish'-un), n. A brief description of a thing.

EQUIVALENT (e-kwiv'-a-lent), a. Equal in value or worth.

EQUINOCTIAL (e-kwe-nok'-shal), n. The celestial equator.

EQUANIMITY (e-kwa-nim'-e-te), n. Evenness of mind.

HONEYCOMB (hun'-e-kome), n. Cells of wax for honey.

MENAGERIE (me-nazh'-e-re), n. A collection of wild animals.

RESERVOIR (rez-er-vwor'), n. A place where water is kept.

BRILLIANCY (bril'-yan-se), n. Splendor; great brightness.

TRAITOROUS (tra'-tur-us) a. Guilty of treason.

ADMISSIBLE (ad-mis'-se-bl), a. That may be admitted.

AVARICIOUS (av-a-rish'-us), a. Greedy of gain.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 16th.

Norg.—Crystallize is one of the exceptions to Rule 6th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 40th of False Orthography.

LESSON XC.

SHEPHERD (shep'-perd), n. A man employed in tending sheep. DILATORY (dil'-a-tur-e), a. Making delay; tardy.

GRANDEUR (grand'-yur), n. Splendor of appearance.

HARANGUE (ha-rang'), n. A noisy, pompous address.

INDEBTED (in-det'-ed), a. Being in debt.

METALLIC (me-tal'-lik), a. Pertaining to metals.

PRECIPICE (pres'-e-pis), n. A steep descent of land.

YEOMANRY (yo'-man-re), n. Husbandmen.

PRIMITIVE (prim'-e-tiv), a. First; primary.

WAGONER (wag'-un-ur), n. One who conducts a wagon.

VACILLATE (vas'-il-late), v. i. To move one way and the other.

JEOPARDY (jep'-ar-de), n. Danger; peril.

NUNNERY (nun'-nur-e), n. A house in which nuns reside.

PURITY (pu'-re-te), n. Freedom from foulness or dirt.

PURITAN (pu'-re-tan), n. An advocate for purity th religion.

Quee.—Why do you omit the y of purity in puritant—Rule 17th. Beview spelling exercise under Rule 17th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 41st of False Orthography.

LESSON XCI.

PARALYSIS (pa-ral'-e-sis), n. A loss of power in the body. PARALYTIC (par-a-lit'-ik), a. Affected with palsy.

CHOLERA (kol'-er-a), n. A disease.

OHOLERIC (kol'-er-ik), a. Easily irritated; angry.

BEGINNER (be-gin'-ner), n. The person who begins.

ETIQUETTE (et-e-ket'), n. Forms of ceremony.

GORGEOUS (gor'-jus), a. Glittering with gay colors.

GROTESQUE (gro-tesk'), a. Ludicrous.

INDELIBLE (in-del'-e-bl), a. That cannot be blotted out.

NECESSARY (nes'-es-sa-re), a. That must be; needful.

SYMMETRY (sim'-me-tre), n. Agreement of one part with another.

VIGILANCE (vij'-e-lanse), n. Watchfulness.

DROLLERY (dro'-lur-e), n. Sportive tricks.

AMIABLE (a'-me-a-bl), a. Worthy of love.

AMIABLY (a'-me-a-ble), adv. In a manner to excite love.

Ques.—What rule applies to the spelling of amiably?—Rule 18th.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 18th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 42d of False Orthography.

LESSON XCII.

CYLINDER (sil'-in-dur), n. A long circular body.

DEVELOP (de-vel'-up), v. t. To make known something concealed.

ENDEAVOR (en-dev'-ur), v. i. To try; to attempt.

EMISSARY (em'-is-sa-re), n. A secret agent.

PROPHECY (prof'-e-se), n. A foretelling of something to come.

PROPHESY (prof'-e-si), v. t. To foretell future events.

MAGAZINE (mag-a-zeen'), n. A store of ammunition; a pamphlet.

PERENNIAL (per-en'-ne-al), a. Perpetual; unceasing.

SOVEREIGN (suv'-er-in), a. Supreme in power; n. A king.

DIFFIDENT (dif'-fe-dent), a. Wanting confidence; modest.

LACERATE (las'-or-ate), v. t. To tear; to rend. [cruelty.

MASSACRE (mas'-sa-ker), v. t. To murder human beings with

DISCRETION (dis-kresh'-un), n. Knowledge and prudence.

FRICASSEE (frik-as-se'), n. A stew made of small animals.

FLAGEOLET (flaj'-o-let), n. A musical instrument.

MILLENARY (mil'-le-na-re), a. Consisting of a thousand.

MILLINERY (mil'-lin-er-e), n. Hats, bonnets, head-dresses, &c.

Repeat the 19th Rule for spelling.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 19th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 48d of False Orthography.

LESSON XCIII.

VIRULENT (vir'-u-lent), a. Very active in doing injury; poison-VIGILANT (vij'z-lant), a. Watchful. [ous.

ARCHITECT (ark'-e-tekt), n. One skilled in the art of building.

FALLIBLE (fal'-le-bl), a. Liable to fail or to error.

AGGRAVATE (ag'-gra-vate), v. t. To make worse.

NARRATIVE (nar'-ra-tiv), n. The recital of a story.

PAGEANTRY (paj'-en-tre), n. A pompous show.

PARALLEL (par'-al-lel), a. Having the same direction.

QUIESCENT (kwi-es'-sent), a. Being in a state of repose.

RAILLERY (ral'-ler-e), n. Jesting language. [objects.

TELESCOPE (tel'-e-skope), n. An instrument for viewing distant

TRAVELER (trav'-el-ur), n. One who visits foreign countries.

TREACHERY (trech'-e-re), n. Violation of faith and confidence. FORBIDDEN (for-bid'-dn), pp. or a. Prohibited.

STRATAGEM (strat'-a-jem), n. A plan for deceiving an enemy.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 20th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 44th of False Orthography.

LESSON XCIV.

WIDOW (wid'-o), n. A woman whose husband is dead.

ABYSS (a-bis'), n. A bottomless gulf.

NICHE (nich), n. A hollow in a wall to place a statue in.

WRETCH (retch), n. A miserable person.

USURP (yu-zurp'), v. t. To seize and hold without right.

AWRY (a-ri'), a. Twisted toward one side.

KNOLL (nole), n. A little round hill.

LOOSE (loose), v. t. To untie or unbind.

LOOSEN (loo'-en), v. t. To free from tightness.

LOSE (looze), v. t. To cease to have possession; to mislay.

TOMB (toom), n. A grave.

COLIC (kol'-ik), n. A disorder of the abdomen.

FIRE (fire), n. The burning of a substance.

FIERY (f'-er-e), a. Hot, like fire; ardent.

FELON (fel'-un), n. A convicted criminal.

FEUD (fude), n. A contention or quarrel.

SKEIN (skane), n. A knot of thread.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 21st.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 45th of False Orthography.

LESSON XCV.

DAZZLING (daz'-zling), a. Overpowering by a strong light.

HARASS (har'-ass), v. t. To fatigue to excess.

LYCEUM (li-se'-um), n. A literary seminary.

OBLIQUE (ob-like'), a. Not direct; aslant.

QUITTED (kwit'-ted), pp. Left, relinquished.

VITIATE (vish'-e-ate) v. t. To render defective.

VALIANT (val'-yant), a. Brave; courageous.

REVENUE (rev'-e-nu), n. Annual income.

BATTERY (bat'-ter-e), n. The act of battering; a line of cannon.

CALORIC (ka-lor'-ik), n. The element of heat.

MESSIAH (mes-si'-ah), n. The Saviour of the world.

ASYLUM (a-si'-lum), n. A place of refuge.

DUELIST (du'-el-ist), n. One who fights in single combat.

INVALID (in-val'-id), a. Having no force; void; null.

INVALID (in'-va-lid), n. A person who is weak and infirm.

PERVERSION (per-ver'-shun), n. A turning from truth.

PERVERT (per-vert'), v. t. To turn from its proper purpose.

Ques.—Why do you change the t of pervert into s in perversion?—Rule 22d. Review spelling exercise under Rule 22d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 46th of False Orthography.

LESSON XCVI.

COUNTERFEIT (koun'-ter-fit), a. Forged; false. [author. ANONYMOUS (a-non'-e-mus), a. Without the real name of the JEOPARDIZE (jep'-ard-ize), v. t. To expose to loss or injury. MILLENNIAL (mil-len'-ne-al), a. Pertaining to a thousand years.

MILLENNIAL (mil-len'-ne-al), a. Pertaining to a thousand years

EXCRESCENCE (eks-kres'-sense) n. A superfluous part.

Norm.—That which grows unnaturally, and without use, out of something else.

OMNIVOROUS (om-niv'-o-rus), a. Eating of every thing.

CHANGEABLE (chanje'-a-bl), a. Fickle; variable.

MYSTERIOUS (mis-te'-re-us), a. Not clearly understood.

EXAGGERATE (eks-aj'-jer-ate), v. t. To enlarge beyond the truth.

OMNISCIENT (om-nish'-ent), a. Knowing all things.

RESUSCITATE (re-sus'-se-tate), v. t. To restore to life.

RECEPTACLE (re-sep'-ta-kl), n. A vessel into which any thing is PICTURESQUE (pikt-yur-esk') a. Wild and beautiful. [received.

ABRIDGEMENT (a-bridj'-ment), n. A contraction.

DISSOLUTION (dis-so-lu'-shun), n. The act of breaking up. Review spelling exercise under Rule 28d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 47th of False Orthography.

LESSON XCVII.

DEBTOR (det'-tur), n. A person who owes something.

HAZARD (haz'-ard), v. t. To expose to chance.

KNITTING (nit'-ting), ppr. Forming texture.

ORRERY (or'-re-re), n. A machine to show the motions of the ORIFICE (or'-e-fis), n. The mouth of a tube. [heavenly bodies.

ELLIPSIS (el-lip'-sis), n. Omission.

PYRAMID (pir'-a-mid), n. A body terminating in a point.

SCHOLAR (skol'-ar), n. One who learns of a teacher.

FATIGUE (fa-teeg'), n. Weariness.

HEIRESS (air'-ess), n. A female heir.

ZEPHYR (zef'-er), n. A soft, mild, gentle breeze.

SPECTER (spek'-ter), n. A ghost.

AUSTERE (au-steer'), a. Severe; harsh.

BODILY (bod'-e-le), a. Relating to the body.

CIRCUIT (sur'-kit), n. The act of moving round.

COBBLER (kob'-bler), n. A clumsy workman.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 23d.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 48th of False Orthography.

LESSON XCVIII.

BIGOTED (big'-ut-ed), a. Full of bigotry.

BIGOTRY (big'-ut-re), n. A blind attachment to a particular creed.

TERRITORY (ter'-re-tur-e), n. A tract of land.

BEHAVIOR (be-have'-yur), n. Conduct.

DECALOGUE (dek'-a-log), n. The ten commandments.

INFERABLE (in-fer'-a-bl), a. That may be inferred.

LATITUDE (lat'-è-tude), n. Distance from the equator.

MILITARY (mil'-e-ta-re), a. Pertaining to soldiers or arms.

VIVACITY (ve-vas'-e-te), n. Liveliness.

TERRIBLE (ter'-re-bl), a. Frightful; dreadful.

ALTITUDE (al'-te-tude), n. Space extended upward.

BLANKET (blank'-et), n. A cover for a bed.

BANQUET (bank'-wet), n. A feast.

CAVALIER (kav-a-leer'), n. A gay military man.

FORESTALL (for-stawl'), v. t. To take beforehand.

GYMNASIUM (jim-na'-ze-um), n. A place for athletic exercises.

HALLELUJAH (hal-le-lu'-ya), n. Give praise to God.

INIMICAL (in-im'-ik-al), a. Unfriendly.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 24th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 49th of False Orthography.

LESSON XCIX.

POLYSYLLABLE (pol'-e-sil-la-bl), n. A word of many syllables. TYPE-FOUNDRY (tipe'-foun-dre), n. Where types are made. IRREPARABLE (ir-rep'-a-ra-bl), a. That cannot be mended. NOMENCLATURE (no'-men-klate-yur), n. A vocabulary. QUALIFICATION (kwol-e-fe-ka'-shun), n. Suitable power. INTELLECTUAL (in-tel lekt'-yu-al), a. Belonging to the mind. WHEELWRIGHT (hweel'-rite), n. A man who makes wheels. UNSEARCHABLE (un-serch'-a-bl), a. That cannot be searched. INDISPENSABLE (in dis-pens'-a-bl), a. Absolutely necessary. SUPERANNUATED (su-per-an'-nu-a-ted), a. Impaired by age. CONVALESCENT (kon-va-les'-sent), a. Recovering health. INFLAMMATION (in-flam-ma'-shun), n. Heat; excitement. CONFECTIONERY (kon-fek'-shun-er-e), n. Sweetmeats. INEXHAUSTIBLE (in-egz-hawst'-e-bl), a. That cannot be emptied. MISCELLANEOUS (mis-sel-la'-ne-us), a. Of several kinds. Review spelling exercise under Rule 25th. Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 50th of False Orthography.

LESSON C.

APPEASE (ap-peze'), v. t. To make quiet.

DELUGE (del'-luje), n. Any overflowing of water.

HEARKEN (hark'-n), v. i. To listen; to attend.

INTRIGUE (in-treeg'), n. A scheme to effect some purpose by se-MEASLES (mee'-zlz), n. A disease. [cret artifices.

WRINKLE (rink'-l), n. A small ridge or furrow.

WARRANT (wor'-rant), v. t. To authorize; to secure.

REALIZE (re'-al-ize), v. t. To impress on the mind as truth.

BALANCE (bal'-anse), v. t. To make of equal weight.

TORRID (tor'-rid), a. Dried with heat.

CARESS (ka-ress'), v. t. To treat with fondness.

ANNUAL (an'-nu-al), a. Yearly.

CONTROL (kon-trole'), v. t. To have under command.

FORFEIT (for'-fit), v. t. To lose by some fault or crime.

FEUDAL (fu'-dal), a. Pertaining to feuds.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 27th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 51st of False Orthography.

LEŞSON CI.

COMPLAISANT (Rom'-pla-zant), a. Pleasing in manners. CONNOISSEUR (kon-nis-sur'), n. A judge of any art. DISCERNMENT (diz-zern'-ment), n. Power of distinguishing. EXHAUSTION (egz-hawst'-yun), n. The act of emptying com-EVANESCENT (ev-a-nes'-sent), a. Vanishing; fleeting. pletely. FASCINATION (fas-se-na'-shun), n. An irresistible influence. LIEUTENANT (lu-ten'-ant), n. An assistant officer. NECESSITOUS (ne-ses'-se-tus), a. Very needy. person. PANEGYRIO (pan-e-jir'-ik), n. Praise bestowed on some eminent SYNONYMOUS (sin-on'-e-mus), a. Expressing the same thing. ANNIVERSARY (an-ne-ver'-sa-re), n. An annual celebration. BEQUEATHED (be-kweethed'), pp. Given or left by will. COMMISERATE (kom-miz'-er-ate), v. t. To pity; to be sorry for. RECOMMEND (rek-om-mend'), v. t. To praise to another. DESOLATION (des-o-la'-shun), n. A place deprived of inhabitants. Review spelling exercise under Rule 28th. Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 52d of False Orthography.

LESSON CII.

NYMPH (nimf), n. A goddess of the mountains. HEARSE (herse), n. A carriage for the dead. GAYLY (ga'-le), adv. Merrily; pompously.

LEAGUE (leeg), n. An alliance; three miles.

LUCRE (lu'-ker), n. Gain in money or goods.

HORDE (hord), n. A wandering body of people.

JOINT (joint), n. The joining of two or more things.

CEASE (sese), v. i. To stop; to be at an end.

TREPID (trep'-id), a. Trembling.

ALOES (al'-oze), n. The thickened juice of the aloe.

WRAPT (rapt), pp. Inclosed; folded.

RHYME (rime), n. A harmonical succession of sounds.

RAZOR (ra'-sur), n. An instrument for shaving off the beard.

THROW (thro), v. t. To fling or cast; to send.

ECHO (ek'-o), n. A sound returned.

Repeat Bule 1st, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 58d of False Orthography.

LESSON CIII.

RHETORICAL (re-tor'-ik-al), a. Pertaining to rhetoric.

SYNAGOGUE (sin'-a-gog), n. A Jewish house of worship

SKEPTICISM (skep'-te-sizm), n. A doubting of the truth

COMMITTEE (kom-mit'-tee), n. Persons appointed to do a thing.

PRECEDENT (pres'-e-dent), n. Something that may serve as an CELEBRATE (sel'-e-brate), v. t. To give praise to [example SECRETARY (sel'-re-ta-re), n. A person employed to write rec-HOARSENESS (horse'-ness), n. Harshness of voice. [ords, &comachine]

MACHINERY (ma-sheen'-er-e), n. The works of a machine]

MERRIMENT (mer'-re-ment), n. Gayety with laughter or noise]

WAISTBAND (waste'-band), n. A belt around the body

FREQUENCY (fre'-kwen-se), n. A return at short intervals

BALLOT-BOX (bal'-lut-boks), n. A box for receiving ballots

MARVELOUS (mar'-vel-us), a. Wonderful; strange

PRETENSION (pre-ten'-shun), n. Claim true or false

Repeat Rule 2d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 54th of False Orthography.

LESSON CIV.

INCISION (in-sizh'-un), n. A cut; a gash.

GUNNERY (gun'-ner-e), n. The art of managing cannon.

HOLIDAY (hol'-e-da), n. A day of joy and gayety.

HOLYDAY (ho'-le-da), n. A religious festival.

ECLIPTIC (e-klip'-tik), n. The path of the earth round the sun.

FRONTIER (front-eer'), n. The border of a country.

SATIATE (sa'-she-ate), v. t. To satisfy appetite or desire.

SUBTLETY (sut'-tl-te), n. Slyness in design; cunning.

SUBTILTY (sub'-til-te), n. Thinness; fineness.

ALLOTTED (al-lot'-ted), pp. Distributed by lot.

CANNIBAL (kan'-ne-bal), n. A man-eater.

FEASIBLE (feet'-e-bl), a. That may be done.

MILLINER (mil'-lin-er), n. A woman who makes bonnets, &c.

STUBBORN (stub'-burn), a. Headstrong; unyielding.

VINEYARD (vin'-yard), n. A yard for grape-vines.

Repeat Rule 8d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 55th of False Orthography.

LESSON CV.

VILIFY (vil'-e-fi), v. t. To degrade by slander.

AFFRONT (af-frunt'), v. t. To make slightly angry.

MALADY (mal'-a-de), n. Any sickness or disease.

NOXIOUS (nok'-shus), a. Hurtful; harmful.

ECLIPSE (e-klips'), n. Darkness; obscuration.

POLLUTE (pol-lute'), v. t. To make unclean.

PRETEXT (pre-text'), n. False appearance.

PAILFUL (pale'-ful), n. The quantity that a pail will hold.

BOUQUET (boo-ka'), n. A bunch of flowers.

COQUETTE (ko-ket'), n. A vain, trifling girl.

DECEASE (de-seee'), n. Departure from this life.

EDIFICE (ed'-e-fis), n. A building; a structure.

FAMILY (fam'-e-le), n. A household, including parents, children,

IRKSOME (urk'-sum), a. Wearisome; tedious. [and servants.

POIGNANT (poin'-ant), a. Severe; very painful or acute.

PONIARD (pon'-yard), n. A small dagger.

Repeat Rule 4th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 56th of False Orthography.

LESSON CVI.

INTOLERABLE (in-tol'-er-a-bl), a. That cannot be endured.

SUBJUNCTIVE (sub-junk'-tiv), a. Added to something said.

SEPULCHRAL (se-pul'-kral), a. Pertaining to burial or the grave.

VICISSITUDE (ve-sis'-se-tude), n. Change; revolution.

APOCALYPSE (a-pok'-a-lips), n. Revelation; disclosure.

ABBREVIATE (ab-bre'-ve-ate), v. t. To shorten.

ANNIHILATE (an-ni'-he-late), v. t. To reduce to nothing.

ANTECEDENT (an-te-se'-dent), a. Going before in time; prior.

CHIVALROUS (shiv'-al-rus), a. Bold; gallant.

CHIMERICAL (bi-mer'-ik-al), a. Merely imaginary.

INSATIABLE (in-sa'-she-a-bl), a. That cannot be satisfied.

PRODIGIOUS (pro-dij'-jus), a. Enormous in size, quantity, or

SENSIBILITY (sen-se-bil'-e-te), n. Delicacy of feeling. [extent.

SOOTHSAYER (sooth'-sa-ur), n. A foreteller.

ANNOYANCE (an-nos'-anse), n. That which disturbs.

Repeat Rule 5th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 57th of False Orthography.

LESSON CVII.

BIGAMY (big'-a-me), n. The crime of having two wives at once. POLYGAMY (po-lig'-a-me), n. Having more than two wives at IGNOMINY (ig'-no-min-e), n. Public disgrace. fonce. UBIQUITY (ju-bik'-we-te), n. Existence everywhere at the same LITIGIOUS (le-tid'-jus), a. Inclined to judicial contest. OBLIQUITY (ob-lik'-we-te), n. Deviation from a right line. AMPHIBIOUS (am-fib'-e-us), a. Of a mixed nature, EBULLITION (eb-ul-lish'-un), n. The act of boiling. INGLORIOUS (in-glo'-re-us), a. Not bringing honor or glory. SULPHUREOUS (sul-fu'-re-us), a. Having the qualities of brim-ERRONEOUS (er-ro'-ne-us), a. Wrong; mistaken. stone. VICTORIOUS (vik-to'-re-us), a. Having conquered in battle. PENURIOUS (pe-nu'-re-us), a. Excessively saving or sparing of ANOMALOUS (a-nom'-a-lus), a. Irregular. money.

GARRULOUS (gar'-ru-lus), a. Talkative.

Repeat Rule 6th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 58th of False Orthography.

LESSON CVIII.

TERRIFY (ter'-re-ft), v. t. To alarm or shock with fear.

PUTREFY (pu'-tre-ft), v. t. To make rotten or putrid.

OSSIFY (os'-se-fi), v. t. To form bone.

STUPEFY (stu'-pe-ft), v. t. To make stupid or dull.

VERIFY (ver'-e-fi), v. t. To prove to be true.

IMPERIAL (im-pe'-re-al), a. Pertaining to royalty.

EMPYREAL (em-pir'-e-al), a. Formed of pure fire or light.

ASSYRIAN (as-sir'-e-an), a. Pertaining to Assyria.

RESIDUAL (re-zid'-yu-al), a. Remaining after a part is taken.

RECIPIENT (re-sip'-e-ent), n. A receiver.

ROYALTY (roi'-al-te), n. The state or office of a king.

MOIETY (moi'-e-te), n. The half.

Sobject.

SACRIFICE (sak'-re-fize), n. Any thing destroyed to gain some EQUALIZE (e'-kwal-ize), v. t. To make equal. [ment.

COMPROMISE (kom'-pro-mise), v. t. To adjust by mutual agree-Repeat Rule 7th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 59th of False Orthography.

LESSON CIX.

ALLEGE (al-lej'), v. t. To declare; to assert.

PALACE (pal'-as), n. The residence of a king.

POLICE (po-less), n. The government of a city or town.

COLONY (kol'-o-ne), n. A settlement formed in a foreign country.

DESTINY (des'-te-ne), n. A fixed order of things established by CHAGRIN (sha-grin'), n. Ill-humor. [divine decree.]

FOREST (for'-est), n. A large tract of land covered with trees.

CHAGRIN (sha-grin'), n. Ill-humor. ECSTASY (ek'-sta-se), n. Excessive joy.

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GIRDLE (gur'-dl), n. A band or belt.

HOARY (hore'-e), a. White or gray with age.

GRANITE (gran'-it), n. A very hard kind of stone.

EXCESS (eks-ses'), n. That which is beyond necessity or wants.

SALARY (sal'-a-re), n. A fixed sum to be paid by the year.

VICTIM (vik'-tim), n. A person or thing destroyed in the pursuit

MAXIM (maks'-im), n. An established principle. [of an object.

MARTYR (mar'-tur), n. One who suffers death in any cause.

Repeat Rule 8th and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 60th of False Orthography.

LESSON CX.

STRETCH (stretsh), v. t. To draw out to greater length.

PHRASE (fraze), n. A short sentence.

BOMB (bum), n. A large cast-iron shell filled with gunpowder.

PEAS (peez), n. The plural of pea.

OOZE (ooz), v. i. To flow very gently.

GLUE (glu), n. A cement made from animal substances.

HAWK (hawk), n. A kind of bird.

SANE (sane), a. Having the regular exercise of reason.

BEAU (bo), n. A fine gay man; a man who attends a lady.

BOWL (bole), n. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep.

EPOCH (ep'-ok), n. Any fixed time or period.

LURK (lurk), v. i. To lie hid.

UNTIL (un-til'), prep. To; to the time of it.

SPECK (spek), n. A spot; a stain.

THATCH (thatsh), n. Straw used to cover a roof.

SCREEN (skreen), n. That which shelters from danger.

Repeat rule 9th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 61st of False Orthography.

LESSON CXI.

APOLOGY (a-pol'-o-je), n. An excuse.

COLLEAGUE (kol'-leeg), n. An associate in the same office.

DISSEVER (dis-sev'-er), v. t. To separate.

EPAULET (ep'-aw-let), n. A shoulder-piece worn by military men.

INCESSANT (in-see'-sant), a. Continual.

IRREGULAR (ir-reg'-u-lar), a. Not regular.

DILIGENCE (dil'-e-jense), n. Constant effort to accomplish.

GARRISON (gar'-re-s'n), n. A body of troops in a fort.

DELICIOUS (de-lish'-us), a. Highly pleasing to the taste.

DERIVATIVE (de-riv'-a-tiv), a. Having proceeded from another.

FRIVOLOUS (friv'-o-lus), a. Trifling; not worth notice.

DIVERSION (de-ver'-shun), n. The act of turning aside from any

FAMILIAR (fa-mil'-yar), a. Well acquainted with. [course.

INSURGENT (in-sur'-jent), n. One who openly resists the laws.

MYTHOLOGY (mi-thol'-o-je), n. A system of fables about the

MANIFEST (man'-e-fest), a. Plain to be seen. [heathen gods.

Repeat rule 10th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 62d of False Orthography.

LESSON CXII.

ADVANTAGEOUS (ad-van-ta'-jus), a. Profitable; useful. SACRILEGIOUS (sak-re-le'-jus), a. Violating sacred things. CONCEIVABLE (kon-seev'-a-bl), a. That may be imagined. CATASTROPHE (ka-tas'-tro-fe), n. An unfortunate conclusion. DESIDERATUM (de-sid-or-a'-tum), n. A thing wanted. DISCRIMINATE (dis-krim'-in-ate), v. t. To observe the difference. ASSOCIATION (as-so-se-a'-shun), n. A union of persons. PERTURBATION (per-tur-ba'-shun), n. Agitation of mind. SERVICEABLE (ser'-vis-a-bl), a. That promotes any good. BELLIGERENT (bel-lij'-er-ent), a. Waging war. fanother. PREDECESSOR (pred-e-ses'-sur), n. A person who has preceded MILLIONAIRE (mil'-yun-air), n. A man worth a million. PHILOSOPHER (fe-los'-o-fer), n. One who is versed in a science. CENTRIFUGAL (sen-trif'-u-gal), a. Tending from the center. CENTRIPETAL (sen-trip'-e-tal), a. Tending toward the center. Repeat Rule 11th, and review the spelling exercise. Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 68d of False Orthography.

LESSON CXIII.

FOSSIL (fos'-sil), n. A substance dug out of the earth.
GAYETY (ga'-c-te), n. Merriment; finery.
WEASEL (wee'-zl), n. A small quadruped.
TORRENT (tor'-rent), n. A violent rushing stream of water.
BAFFLE (baf'-fl), v. t. To elude by artifice.

COQUET (ko-ket'), v. i. To trifle in love.

DESERT (dez'-ert), n. A barren region of country.

DESERT (de-zert'), v. t. To forsake; to leave without permission.

DESERT (de-zert'), n. That which is deserved.

DESSERT (dez-zert'), n. A service of fruits, &c., at the close of a

meal.

HATRED (ha'-tred), n. Great dislike.

RETINUE (ret'-e-nu), n. A train of persons.

SUGGEST (sug-jest'), v. t. To offer to the mind.

SUDDEN (sud'-den), a. Happening without notice. [If victory.

TROPHY (tro'-fe), n. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial Repeat Rule 12th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 64th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXIV.

SCRUTINY (skroo'-te-ne), n. Close search.

MONOPOLY (mo-nop'-o-le), n. The sole right of selling.

BESETTING (be-set'-ting), ppr. Surrounding.

MERIDIAN (me-rid'-e-an), n. Noon; the highest point.

PHYSICAL (fiz'-ik-al), a. Pertaining to nature.

SOLITARY (sol'-e-ta-re), a. Living alone; remote from society.

AQUEDUCT (ak'-we-dukt), n. An artificial channel for water.

APOSTASY (a-pos'-ta-se), n. A total desertion of one's faith.

ABEYANCE (a-ba'-anse), n. A state of suspension.

ASSESSOR (as-ses'-sur), n. One appointed to value property.

MARAUDER (ma-raw'-der), n. A rover in quest of plunder.

PROBOSCIS (pro-bos'-sis), n. The snout of certain animals.

APPETITE (ap'-pe-tite), n. Strong desire.

CEMETERY (sem'-e-ter-e), n. A place where the dead are buried.

DECISIVE (de-si'-siv), a. Having power to decide.

Repeat Rule 18th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 65th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXV.

TURBAN (tur'-ban), n. A head-dress.

VASSAL (vas'-sal), n. A bondman.

RUFFIAN (ruf'-yan), n. A fellow ready for any desperate crime.

AVENUE (av'-e-nu), n. A passage; a wide street.

MERELY (mere'-le), adv. For this and no other purpose.

POMMEL (pum'-mel), n. A knob or ball.

PRAIRIE (pra'-re), n. A large natural meadow.

VICIOUS (vish'-us), a. Corrupt; wicked.

BULWARK (bull'-wark), n. Means of protection and safety.

SWAPPED (swopt), pp. Exchanged.

GLIMMER (glim'-mer), v. i. To give a feeble light.

GLIMPSE (glimps), n. A weak, faint light.

DRAGGED (dragd), pp. Drawn on the ground.

PITILESS (pit'-e-les), a. Hard-hearted.

SLEAZY (slee'-ze), a. Thin; flimsy.

Repeat Rule 14th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 66th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXVI.

CONNECTION (kon-nek'-shun), n. State of being together.

IRREVOCABLE (ir-rev'-o-ka-bl), a. Not to be recalled.

BIOGRAPHY (bi-og'-ra-fe), n. The history of a person.

TEMPTATION (temp-ta'-shun), n. Enticement to evil.

MONASTERY (mon'-as-ter-e), n. A house of religious retirement.

RENDEZVOUS (ren'-de-voo), v. t. To meet at a particular place.

MIRACULOUS (me-rak'-yu-lus), a. Very wonderful.

APPRECIATE (ap-pre'-she-ate), v. t. To value.

[business.

AMBASSADOR (am-bas'-sa-dor), n. A minister sent on public

I.EGERDEMAIN (led-jer-de-mane'), n. A deceptive performance.

ALLEGIANCE (al-le'-je-anse), n. The duty of a subject

ASSIMILATE (as-sim'-e-late), v. t. To become similar.

CARICATURE (kar'-e-ka-ture), n. A ridiculous resemblance.

DISHABILLE (dis-a-bil'), n. A loose, negligent dress.

DISTILLERY (dis-til-ler-e), n. A place where spirits are distilled.

Repeat Rule 15th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Ex-cise 67th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXVII.

DISTILL (dis-til'), v. i. To fall in drops; to extract by heat.

DISPEL (dis-pel'), v. t. To scatter by driving.

ARABLE (ar'-a-bl), a. Fit for plowing or tillage. [the earth.

APOGEE (ap'-o-jee), n. The point where the moon is furthest from

PERIGEE (per'-e-jee), n. The point where the moon is nearest the

CRAYON (kra'-un), n. A kind of pencil.

[earth.

CEMENT (sem'-ent), n. Any glutinous substance.

CEMENT (se-ment'), v. t. To unite firmly.

CENSUS (sen'-sus), n. A numbering of the inhabitants.

PURSUED (pur-sude'), pp. or a. Followed; chased.

REWARD (re-ward'), v. t. To give in return.

RESCIND (re-sind'), v. t. To revoke; to annul.

SQUALID (skwol'-id), a. Extremely dirty.

ANTIQUE (an-teek'), a. Old; ancient.

SKILLFUL (skil'-ful), a. Able to perform nicely.

Repeat Rule 16th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 68th of False Orthography

LESSON CXVIII.

PAYABLE (pa'-a-bl), a. That may or ought to be paid.

DYNASTY (di'-nas-te), n. Government.

CHIMERA (ke-me'-ra), n. A vain or idle fancy.

EQUABLE (e'-kwa-bl), a. Even; smooth.

FURLOUGH (fur'-lo), n. Leave of absence.

ILLUMINE (il-lu'-min), v. t. To make light or bright.

PRESTIGE (pres'-tij), n. Illusion; charm.

PARADISE (par'-a-dise), n. A place of bliss; Heaven.

MATTRESS (mat'-tres), n. A bed stuffed and quilted.

SKELETON (skel'-e-tun), n. The bones of a body placed in their

MONOTONY (mo-not'-o-ne), n. Dull uniformity. [natural position.

ARTILLERY (ar-til'-le-re), n. Cannon; great guns.

ECCENTRIC (ek-sen'-trik), a. Deviating from the usual course.

PIECEMEAL (peese'-meel), adv. By little and little.

DELIRIOUS (de-leer'-e-us), a. Disordered in mind.

Repeat Rule 17th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 69th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXIX.

ACCOUTRED (ak-koo'-terd), pp. Dressed in arms.

COMMODITY (kom-mod'-e-te), n. Any thing that is bought and sold.

PALATABLE (pal'-a-ta-bl), a. Agreeable to the taste. [sted.

BOMBASIN (bum-ba-zeen'), n. A twilled fabric of silk and wor-

ARCHANGEL (ark-ane'-jel), n. An angel of the highest order.

ETYMOLOGY (et-e-mol'-o-je), n. The science of words and their

EAGERNESS (e'-ger-nes), n. Ardent desire.

[roots.

FANATICISM (fa-nat'-e-sizm), n. Religious frenzy.

RIDICULOUS (re-dik'-yu-lus), a. Worthy of being laughed at.

TERRESTRIAL (ter-res'-tre-al), a. Pertaining to the earth.

SACCHARINE (sak'-ka-rin), a. Pertaining to sugar.

SIMILARITY (sim-e-lar'-e-te), n. Resemblance.

SCURRILOUS (skur'-ril-us), a. Containing indecency and abuse.

LESSON CXXIII.

CRUCIFIED (kru'-se-fide), pp. or a. Put to death on a cross.

DILEMMA (de-lem'-ma), n. A difficult or doubtful choice.

ELYSIUM (e-lish'-e-um), n. Any delightful place.

ELYSIAN (e-lish'-e-an), a. Exceedingly delightful.

ELICITED (e-lis'-it-ed), pp. Brought or drawn out.

EMANATE (em'-a-nate), v. i. To issue from a source.

SEPARATE (sep'-a-rate), v. t. To part; a. Divided from the rest.

ENVELOP (en-vel'-up), v. t. To cover by wrapping.

ENVELOP (en-vel'-up), n. An inclosing cover; a wrapper.

FANTASTIC (fan-tas'-tik), a. Fanciful; not real.

GUILLOTINE (gil'-lo-teen), n. A machine for beheading persons.

IMMIGRATE (im'-me-grate), v. i. To come into a country.

EMIGRATE (em'-e-grate), v. i. To go out of a country.

IRASCIBLE (i-ras'-se-bl), a. Easily provoked to anger. [lusion.

INNUENDO (in-nu-en'-do), n. An oblique hint; an indirect al-Repeat Rule 22d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 4th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXIV.

MULTIPLY (mul'-te-pli), v. t. To increase in number.

MYSTICISM (mis'-te-sizm), n. Obscurity of doctrine.

APPALLING (ap-pawl'-ing), ppr. Depressing with fear.

ARROGANCE (ar'-ro-ganse), n. Taking much upon one's self.

CHICANERY (she-kane'-e-re), n. Mean artifices to perplex a cause.

CALAMITY (ka-lam'-e-te), n. Any great misfortune.

COADJUTOR (ko-ad-ju'-tur), n. One who aids another.

GROVELING (grov'-l-ing), ppr. Creeping; mean.

PORPHYRY (por'-fe-re), n. A kind of marble.

PSALTERY (sawl'-ter-e), n. A stringed instrument of music.

ALMIGHTY (all-mi'-te), a. Possessing all power.

PROPI JAL (prod'-e-gal), a. Expending without necessity.

SYNCOPE (sin'-ko-pe), n. A fainting.

ALOOHOL (al'-ko-hol), n. Pure spirit.

INIRTIA (in-er'-she-a), n. Indisposition to move.

Repeat Rule 23d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 5th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXV.

FRECINCT (pre'-singkt), n. Outward limit or boundary.

PHANTASM (fan'-tazm), n. Something imagined.

VENGEANCE (venj'-anse), n. Punishment.

CHALDRON (chal'-drun), n. A measure; thirty-six bushels.

SHIPWRECK (ship'-rek), n. The destruction of a ship.

CRESCENT (kres'-sent), n. The figure of the new moon.

PHTHISIC (tiz'-zik), n. A consumption.

CONSCIENCE (kon'-shense), n. Self-knowledge or judgement of

ARRAIGNED (ar-rane'd'), pp. Accused. [right and wrong.

GUARDIAN (gar'-de-an), n. One who protects or preserves.

ALMANAC (all'-ma-nak), n. A calendar of days, weeks, &c.

ALIMENT (al'-i-ment), n. That which nourishes.

ANNULAR (an'-nu-lar), a. Having the form of a ring.

BABYLON (bab'-e-lun), n. The name of an ancient city.

AERIAL (a-e'-re-al), a. Belonging to the air.

Repeat Rule 24th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, exercise 6th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXVI.

PIAZZA (pe-az'-sa), n. A portico or covered walk.

BUZZING (buz'-zing), ppr. or a. Making a low, humming sound.

CURTAIL (bur-tale'), v. t. To cut off a part.

CALIBER (kal'-e-ber), n. Size; capacity.

DIURNAL (di-ur'-nal), a. Dayly; happening every day.

GAITER (ga'-ter), n. A kind of shoe.

INDICT (in-dite'), v. t. To accuse by a grand jury.

PORTRAY (por-tra'), v. t. To paint or draw the likeness of any

RANKLE (rank'-'l), v. i. To become more violent.

[thing.

SURFEIT (sur'-fit), v. t. To feed so as to disgust.

ALL-WISE (all-wize'), a. Possessed of infinite wisdom.

CALDRON (kawl'-dron), n. A large kettle or boiler.

PUZZLING (puz'-zling), ppr. or a. Perplexing.

PARASOL (par'-a-sol), n. A small umbrella used by ladies.

Repeat Rule 25th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 7th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXVII.

ACCESSIBLE (ak-ses'-se-bl), a. That may be reached.

DYSENTERY (dis'-en-ter-e), n. A disease. [laws in execution.

EXECUTIVE (egz-ek'-u-tiv), a. Having the quality of putting the

INOCULATE (in-ok'-u-late), v. t. To put in a bud.

MAGNITUDE (mag'-ne-tude), n. Bulk; size.

REGRETTED (re-gret'-ted), pp. Lamented.

PEASANTRY (pez'-ant-re), n. The body of country people.

POLYNESIA (pol-e-ne'-zea), n. The islands of the Pacific Ocean.

EMACIATED (e-ma'-she-a-ted), a. Reduced to leanness.

INFALLIBLE (in-fal'-le-ble), a. Not liable to fail.

INDICTMENT (in-dite'-ment), n. A written accusation.

SCINTILLATE (sin'-til-late), v. i. To emit sparks. [things.

PHILOSOPHY (fe-los'-o-fe), n. An explanation of the reason of

COMPARABLE (kom'-pa-ra-bl), a. That may be compared.

INSCRUTABLE (in-skru'-ta-bl), a. That cannot be understood Repeat Rule 20th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 8th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXVIII.

SENTRY (sen'-tre), n. A sentinel; a guard.

AWAIT (a-wate'), v. t. To wait for.

BROGUE (brog), n. A stout, coarse shoe.

BROGUE (brog), n. A corrupt manner of pronunciation.

BILIOUS (bil'-yus), a. Pertaining to bile.

BRONZE (bronze), n. A compound of copper and tin.

EEL (ele), n. A kind of fish.

LAZILY (la'-ze-le), adv. In a heavy, sluggish manner.

MODEL (mod'-el), n. A pattern of something to be made.

MOSQUE (mosk), n. A Mohammedan temple.

AGUE (a'-gu), n. The cold fit which precedes a fever.

COMING (kum'-ing), ppr. Drawing nearer; moving toward.

COFFIN (kof'-fin), n. The box in which a dead human body is COFFER (kof'-fer), n. A chest of money. [buried.

COFFER (kef'-fer), n. A chest of money.

PALL (pall), n. The cloth thrown over a dead body.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 27th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 9th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXIX.

REVERBERATION (re-ver-ber-a'-shun), n. Sending back sound.
REMINISCENCE (rem-e-nis'-sense), n. Thinking of the past.
METAMORPHOSE (met-a-mor'-fose), v. t. To change into a differ-CONTEMPTIBLE (kon-temp'-te-bl), a. Mean; vile. [ent form. COMPENDIOUS (kom-pen'-de-us), a. Short; abridged.
INACCESSIBLE (in-ak-ses'-se-bl), a. Not to be reached.
INCESSANTLY (in-ses'-sant-le), adv. Without ceasing.
INCONCEIVABLE (in-kon-seev'-a-bl), a. That cannot be imagined.
PRESBYTERIAN (pres-be-te'-re-an), a. Governed by e. dere.
SUBTERRANEAN (sub-ter-ra'-ne-an), a. Under ground.

SUPERFLUOUS (su-per'-flu-us), a. More than is wanted.

ANTEDILUVIAN (an-te-de-lu'-ve-an), a. Before the flood.

APPROXIMATE (ap-proks'-e-mate), v. t. To carry near.

HIEROGLYPHIC (hi-e-ro-glif'-ik), n. Picture-writing.

BEREAVEMENT (be-reeve'-ment), n. The loss of a friend by death.

Review spelling exercise under Rule 28th.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 10th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXX.

SYCAMORE (sik'-a-more), n. A species of fig-tree.

AMETHYST (am'-e-thist), n. A precious stone of a bluish color.

ADDICTED (ad-dikt'-ed), pp. Devoted by customary practice.

ADJUTANT (ad'-ju-tant), n. An assistant officer.

AERONAUT (a'-er-o-nawt), n. One who sails in the air.

FLATTERY (flat'-ter-e), n. False praise.

COLLIERY (kol'-yer-e), n. The place where coal is dug.

PLEURISY (plu'-re-se), n. A disease.

ASSASSIN (as-sas'-sin), n. One who kills by secret assault.

ASCENSION (as-sen'-shun), n. The act of ascending.

CHORISTER (kor'-is-ter), n. One who leads a choir.

CONDUCIVE (kon-du'-siv), a. Having a tendency to promote.

LASSITUDE (las'-se-tude), n. Languor of body or mind.

ASSAILANT (as-sale'-ant), n. One who attacks.

ILLEGIBLE (il-lej'-e-bl), a. That cannot be read.

Repeat Rule 1st, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 11th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXXI.

MASK (mask), n. A cover for the face.

VAPID (vap'-id), a. Dull; spiritless.

PIGMY (pig'-me), a. Very small in size.

REALM (relm), n. A kingdom; a state.

SHREWD (shrude), a. Sly; cunning; sagacious.

SATIN (sat'-in), n. A species of glossy silk cloth.

SIEGE (seej), n. The surrounding of a place by an army.

SUCCOR (suk'-kur), v. t. To help when in difficulty.

CION (si'-on), n. A young shoot or sprout of a tree.

SQUIRM (skwurm), v. t. To move like a worm.

SABER (sa'-ber), n. A sword with a broad and heavy blade.

SYNOD (sin'-ud), n. A religious council.

SURGE (surje), n. A large wave or billow.

SCOOP (skoop), n. A large ladle.

SKETCH (sketch), n. An outline of any thing.

Repeat Rule 2d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 12th of False Offhography.

LESSON CXXXII.

CYNICAL (sin'-ik-al), a. Having the qualities of a surly dog.

FANATIO (fa-nat'-ik), n. One who has wild and extravagant no-

SKIRMISH (skur'-mish), n. A slight fight. [tions of religion.

SCAFFOLD (skaf'-fuld), n. A temporary gallery or stage.

ADHERE (ad-heer'), v. i. To stick to.

AGHAST (a-gast'), a. Struck with sudden fright or horror.

ADJOURN (ad-journ'), v. i. To suspend business for a time.

CRAUNCH (kranch), v. t. To chew with noise.

COXCOMB (koks'-kome), n. A vain, showy fellow.

EFFIGY (ef'-fe-je), n. The likeness of a person.

ENTRAP (en-trap'), v. t. To catch by artifices.

BESIEGED (be-seej'-'d), pp. or a. Surrounded with hostile troops.

FOPPISH (fop'-pish), a. Vain of dress.

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SURTOUT (sur-toot'), n. An overcoat.

CONTEMN (kon-tem'), v. t. To consider and treat as mean.

Repeat Rule 8d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 18th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXXIII.

ABOLITION (ab-o-lish'-un), n. Utter destruction.

ANALOGOUS (a-nal'-o-gus), a. Bearing some resemblance.

ADHERENCE (ad-he'-rense), n. Steady attachment.

AID-DE-CAMP (aid-de-kong'), n. An officer to attend a general.

CONDEMNED (kon-demd'), pp. or a. Sentenced to punishment.

PEACEABLE (pese'-a-bl), a. Free from war or tumult.

SHEPHERDESS (shep'-perd-ess), n. A woman that tends sheep.

TYRANNICAL (ti-ran'-nik-al), a. Unjustly severe in government.

AMMUNITION (am-mu-nish'-un), n. Military stores.

EXCELLENCY (eks'-sel-len-se), n. The state of excelling in any

DETESTABLE (de-test'-a-bl), a. Extremely hateful. [thing.

DISPATCHED (dis-patcht'), pp. Sent with haste.

CONCILIATE (kon-sil'-e-ate), v. t. To bring to a state of friend-

PREJUDICIAL (prod-ju-dish'-al), a. Hurtful; injurious. [ship.

CONSUMPTION (kon-sump'-shun), n. The act of consuming.

Repeat Rule 4th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 14th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXXIV.

FELICITOUS (fe-lis'-e-tus) a. Very happy.

COMMODORE (kom'-mo-dore) n. The commander of a squadron

GUARANTEE (gar-an-tee'), v. t. To make sure. [of ships.

GALLANTRY (gal'-lant-re), n. Bravery; polite attention to la-

LINEAMENT (lin'-e-a-ment), n. Feature; form. [dies.

EXEMPLIFY (egz-em'-ple-ft), v. t. To show by example.

IRREVERENT (ir-rev'-er-ent), a. Wanting in respect to superiors.

CONSUMMATE (kon-sum'-mate), a. Complete; perfect.

DISSIPATION (dis-se-pa'-shun), n. The act of scattering.

ASSESSMENT (as-sess'-ment), n. A tax on persons or property.

CONCURRING (kon-kur'-ring), ppr. or a. Agreeing.

CONCUSSION (kon-kush'-un), n. The act of shaking.

INEVITABLE (in-ev'-e-ta-bl), a. Not to be avoided.

PRESUMPTION (pre-zump'-shun), n. Strong probability.

PERPLEXITY (per-pleks'-e-te), n. Embarrassment of mind.

Repeat Rule 5th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 15th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXXV.

IMPULSE (im'-pulse), n. Force communicated instantaneously.

INWRAP (in-rap'), v. t. To cover by wrapping.

MANTLE (man'-tl), n. A kind of cloak to cover other garments.

MUMMY (mum'-me), n. A dead human body embalmed and dried.

PURLING (pur'-ling), n. The gentle murmur of a small stream.

RECRUIT (re-krute'), v. t. To repair by fresh supplies.

SUBURBS (sub'-urbz), n. The out-part of a city.

STIRRUP (stur'-rup), n. A kind of ring for the foot of a rider.

STIRRED (sturd), pp. Put in action; moved.

SOIREE (swar-a'), n. An evening party.

SATIRE (sat'-ire), n. Keenness and severity of remark.

SOLEMN (sol'-em), a. Grave; serious; sacred.

APROPOS (ap'-ro-po), adv. Seasonably.

BOUDOIR (bood'-wor), n. A lady's private room.

CONTOUR (kon-toor'), n. The outline.

Repeat Rule 6th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 16th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXXVI.

CENTIPED (sen'-te-ped), n. An insect having a great number of HOMICIDE (hom'-e-side), n. A person who kills another. [feet.

LINIMENT (lin'-e-ment), n. A species of soft ointment.

PALLIATE (pal'-le-ate), v. t. To cover with excuse.

SUMMARY (sum'-ma-re), a. Short; brief.

SEMINARY (sem'-in-a-re), n. A place of education.

SERGEANT (sar'-jent), n. A military officer.

SOUVENIR (soov'-e-neer), n. A remembrancer.

SORCERER (sor'-ser-er), n. A conjurer; a magician.

SUITABLY (su'-ta-ble), adv. Fitly; with propriety.

SOBRIQUET (sob-re-ka'), n. A nickname.

STRETCHED (strecht), pp. or a. Drawn out in length.

CHAPERON (shap'-e-rone), n. One who attends a lady to a pub-CICERONE (sis-e-ro'-ne), n. A guide. [lie place.

DOMICILE (dom'-e-sil), n. An abode or mansion.

Repeat Rule 7th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 17th of False Orthography

LESSON CXXXVII.

ATTRIBUTABLE (at-trib'-u-ta-bl) a. That may be imputed. CORROBORATION (kor-rob-o-ra'-shun), n. Act of confirming. PETITIONING (pe-tish'-un-ing), ppr. Asking as a favor. ACQUIESCENCE (ak-kwe-es'-sense), n. A quiet assent. [rank. CONDESCENSION (kon-de-sen'-shun) n. Voluntary descent from CONSCIENTIOUS (kon-she-en'-shus), a. Influenced by conscience. COMMENDABLE (kom-mend'-a-bl), a. That may be praised. COMPRESSIBLE (kom-press'-e-bl), a. Capable of being compressed. COVETOUSNESS (kuv'-et-us-ness), n. A strong desire of obtaining. INCORRIGIBLE (in-kor'-re-je-bl), a. Too deprayed to be reformed.

INEXTRICABLE (in-eks'-tre-ka-bl), a. Not to be disentangled.

PRESUMPTUOUS (pre-zumpt'-u-us), a. Bold and confident to exRESURRECTION (rez-ur-rek'-shun), n. A rising again. [cess.
RESTAURATEUR (res-tor'-a-tur), n. The keeper of an eatingBELLES-LETTRES (bel-let'-ter), n. Polite literature. [house.

Repeat Rule 8th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 18th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXXVIII.

ATTRIBUTE (at-trib'-ute), v. t. To consider as belonging.

ATTRIBUTE (at'-tre-bute), n. A thing belonging to another.

CONSCIOUS (kon'-shus), a. Knowing one's own thoughts.

DIALOGUE (di'-a-log), n. A conversation between two or more

NONPAREIL (non-pa-rel'), n. Excellence unequaled. [persons.

SANG-FROID (sang-frwa'), n. Freedom from excitement.

BASILISK (baz'-e-lisk), n. A fabulous serpent.

CITATION (si-ta'-shun), n. A summons; quotation.

VERACITY (ve-ras'-e-te), n. Habitual truth.

MADEIRA (ma-da'-ra), n. A kind of rich wine.

FALLACY (fal'-la-se), n. That which misleads the eye or mind.

PERFIDY (per'-fe-de), n. The violation of a trust.

ALAMODE (al-a-mode'), adv. According to the fashion.

AMATEUR (am-a-ture'), n. A lover of any particular art, &c.

FAUX-PAS (fo'-par'), n. A false step; a mistake.

Repeat Rule 9th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 19th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXXXIX.

MORTISE (mor'-tis), n. A hole cut to receive a tenon. SCOURGED (skurj'-d), pp. Whipped with a lash.

SCOURED (skourd), pp. Made clean by rubbing.

CIRCUS (ser'-kus), n. A circular space for feats of horsemanship.

CANCEL (kan'-sel), v. t. To annul or destroy.

CLIQUE (kleek), n. A party in a party.

CHANT (chant), v. t. To sing prose.

PHLEGM (flom), n. The thick matter secreted in the throat.

CORPSE (korps), n. A dead human body.

CORPS (kore), n. A body of troops.

ATONE (a-tone'), v. t. To give satisfaction for.

RINSE (rinse), v. t. To cleanse with a second application of water.

CONCH (konk), n. A marine shell.

DEBUT (da-bu'), n. Beginning.

DEPOT (de-po'), n. A place of deposit.

Repeat Rule 10th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 30th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXL.

REBELLIOUS (re-bel'-yus), a. Resisting lawful authority.

TRANSLUCENT (trans-lu'-sent) a. Transparent; clear.

MIGNONNETTE (min-yon-et'), n. A plant.

DENOUEMENT (de-noo-mong'), n. Discovery of a plot in a drama.

RENCOUNTER (ren-koun'-ter), n. A casual combat.

CHRONICLER (kron'-e-kler), n. A recorder of events. [society.

INITIATION (in-ish-e-a'-shun), n. The act of introducing into a

EXPEDITION (eks-pe-dish'-un), n. Haste; any enterprise.

POSSESSION (pos-sesh'-un), n. The having of property in one's

APARTMENT (a-part'-ment), n. A room in a house. [power.

OPHTHALMY (of'-thal-me), n. Inflammation of the eye.

ORCHESTRA (or'-kes-tra), n. The musicians of a theater.

TYPOGRAPHY (ti-pog'-ra-fe), n. The art of printing.

.ULIFLOWER (kaw'-le-flou-er), n. A variety of cabbage.

COGNOSTIC (prog-nos'-tik), n. Something which foreshows.

Repeat Rule 11th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 21st of False Orthography.

LESSON CXLI.

MACHINATION (mak-in-a'-shun), n. An artful design. EXCEEDINGLY (eks-seed'-ing-le), adv. To a very great degree. MONARCHICAL (mo-nar'-ke-kal), a. Vested in a single ruler. MISDEMEANOR (mis-de-meen'-ur), n. Evil conduct. RECIPROCATE (re-sip'-ro-kate), v. t. To give and return mu-NONCHALANCE (non'-sha-lans'), n. Indifference. [tually. SUFFOCATION (suf-fo-ka'-shun), n. The act of choking. RESPIRATION (res-pe-ra'-shun), n. The act of breathing. PHYSIOGNOMY (fiz-e-og'-no-me), n. The face. RECUPERATIVE (re-cu'-per-a-tiv), a. Tending to recovery. INCOMPRESSIBLE (in-kom-press'-e-bl), a. Not compressible. INSTANTANEOUSLY (in-stan-ta'-ne-us-le), adv. In a moment. PARAPHERNALIA (par-a-fer-na'-le-a), n. Appendages. ECLAIRCISSEMENT (ek-klar'-sis-mong), n. Explanation. HYPOCHONDRIAC (hip-o-kon'-dri-ak), a. Producing low spirits. Repeat Rule 12th, and review the spelling exercise. Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 22d of False Orthography.

LESSON CXLII.

ADDRESS (ad-dress'), n. A speech; skill.

POSSESS (pos-sess'), v. t. To have as an owner.

TROWSERS (trou'-zerz), n. A loose garment to cover the legs.

DISSUADE (dis-swads'), v. t. To advise against.

FOREIGN (for'-in), a. Belonging to another nation or country.

BELIEF (be-leef'), n. A persuasion of the truth.

RELIEF (re-leef'), n. Alleviation of calamity, pain, or sorrow.

LUNCHEON (lunsh'-un), n. Food taken at any time, except at a

NAPHTHA (nap'-tha), n. A bituminous liquid. [regular meal.

PASSION (pash'-un), n. The feeling of the mind.

HYENA (hi-e'-na), n. A beast of prey.

REVERIE (rev'-er-e), n. An irregular train of thought.

QUALIFY (kwol'-e-fi), v. t. To fit for any place.

DRIZZLING (driz'-zling), ppr. or a. Falling in fine drops.

DRIPPING (drip'-ping), pp. Falling in drops.

Repeat Rule 18th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 28d of False Orthography.

LESSON CXLIII.

DIARRHEA (di-ar-re'-a), n. A disease.

CHOCOLATE (chek'-e-lat), n. A paste made of the cacao-nut.

GRIDIRON (grid'-i-urn), n. A grate for broiling.

ISLANDER (i'-land-er), n. An inhabitant of an island.

DEXTROUS (deks'-trus), a. Ready and expert.

BDELLIUM (del'-yum), n. A gummy, resinous juice.

EXORDIUM (eks-or'-de-um), n. The preface to a composition.

INSIDIOUS (in-sid'-e-us), a. Intended to entrap; deceitful.

APPROVAL (ap-proov'-al), n. Approbation.

DISCIPLE (dis-si'-pl), n. An adherent to the doctrines of another.

STRIPLING (strip'-ling), n. A tall, slender youth.

UNCTUOUS (unkt'-u-us), a. Fat; greasy.

ALACRITY (a-lak'-re-te), n. A cheerful willingness, [pice.

CATARACT (kat'-a-rakt), n. A great fall of water over a preci-

BLASPHEME (blas-feme'), v. t. To speak of God with irreverence.

Repeat Rule 14th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 24th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXLIV.

EXCHEQUER (eks-chek'-er), n. An ancient English court.

CHAMELEON (ka-me'-le-un), n. A kind of lizard.

MAUSOLEUM (maw-so-le'-um), n. A magnificent tomb.

HYPERBOLE (hi-per'-bo-le), n. A figure of speech.

NEGOTIATE (ne-go'-she-ate), v. i. To transact business.

GENEALOGY (jen-e-al'-o-je), n. The pedigree of a family.

EFFERVESCE (ef-fer-ves'), v. i. To work and froth.

ACCOMPLICE (ak-kom'-plis), n. An associate in a crime.

VOCIFEROUS (vo-sif'-er-us), a. Making a loud outery. [right. USURPATION (u-sur-pa'-shun), n. The act of seizing without

WHOLESOME (hole'-sum), a. Tending to promote health.

QUERULOUS (kwer'-u-lus), a. Habitually complaining.

CONCESSION (kon-sesh'-un), n. The act of granting or yielding.

DIAPHRAGM (di'-a-fram), n. The muscle which divides the chest

ERYSIPELAS (er-e-sip'-e-las), n. A disease. [from the abdomen.

Repeat Rule 15th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 25th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXLV.

TAUTOLOGY (taw-tol'-o-je), n. The same meaning in different

WHEREVER (hware-ev'-er), adv. At whatever place. [words.

BARRISTER (bar'-ris-ter), n. A counselor.

COROLLARY (kor'-ol-la-re), n. A consequent truth.

DIFFIDENCE (dif'-fo-dense), n. Want of confidence.

HARDIHOOD (har'-de-hood), n. Boldness; audacity.

MUSSULMAN (mus'-sul-man), n. A follower of Mohammed.

MALLEABLE (mal'-le-a-bl), a. That may be extended by beating.

PREVALENT (prev'-a-lent), a. Extensively existing.

SEVENNIGHT (sen'-nit), n. A week.

SUMPTUOUS (sumpt'-u-us), a. Costly; expensive.

NOCTURNAL (nok-tur'-nal), a. Pertaining to night.

MAHOGANY (ma-hog'-a-ne), n. A kind of wood.

VASSALAGE (vas'-sal-aj), n. Political servitude.

PECUNIARY (pe-kune'-ya-re), a. Relating to money.

Repeat Rule 16th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 26th of Faise Orthography-

LESSON CXLVI.

HERETIC (her'-e-tik), n. One who maintains erroneous opinions.

FACILITY (fa-sil'-e-te), n. Ease of performance.

ARRIVAL (ar-ri'-val), n. The coming to a place.

BELLOWS (bel'-loze), n. A machine used to blow the fire.

GRANARY (gran'-a-re), n. A storehouse for grain.

JUGGLER (jug'-gler), n. One who practices tricks.

LOTTERY (lot'-ter-e), n. A distribution of prizes and blanks by

NULLIFY (nul'-le-ft), v. t. To annul.

Ichance -

GALLOWS (gal'-loze), n. A frame on which to hang criminals.

WARRIOR (war'-yur), n. A soldier.

DIGGING (dig'-ging), ppr. Turning the earth with a spade.

CREVICE (krev'-is), n. A crack.

HERBAGE (erb'-aj), n. Herbs collectively.

SPECIFY (spes'-e-fi), v. t. To mention so as to distinguish a thin

WHOLLY (hole'-le), adv. Entirely. [from every other-

Repeat Rule 17th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 27th of False Orthography

LESSON CXLVII.

PROPINQUITY (pro-pink'-we-te), n. Nearness in place. [cattle-VETERINAR] (vet'-er-e-na-re), a. Pertaining to the diseases of

[person.

INDORSEMENT (in-dorse'-ment), n. The act of writing on the back INQUISITION (in-kwe-zish'-un), n. Inquiry. [of a note, &c.

HORIZONTAL (hor-e-zon'-tal), a. On a level.

MEDIOCRITY (me-de-ok'-re-te), n. A middle state or degree.

PRESCIENCE (pre'-she-ense), n. Foreknowledge. [author.

POSTHUMOUS (post'-hu-mus), a. Published after the death of the

RESIGNATION (res-ig-na'-shun), n. The act of giving up.

SUPERFICIES (su-per-fish'-eze), n. The surface. [with a city.

QUARANTINE (kwor-an-teen'), v. t. To prohibit from intercourse

AGGREGATE (ag'-gre-gate), v. t. To bring together.

NECTARINE (nek'-tar-in), n. A kind of fruit.

UNANIMITY (yu-na-nim'-e-te), n. Agreement in opinion.

MERCENARY (mer'-se-na-re), a. Moved by the love of money.

Repeat Rule 18th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 28th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXLVIII.

PERJURY (per'-ju-re), n. The crime of making a false oath.

EULOGIUM (yu-lo'-je-um), n. A speech or writing in praise of a

BANDITTI (ban-dit'-te), n. A band of robbers.

EXPLICIT (eks-plis'-it), a. Plain in language.

ISOLATED (is'-o-la-ted), pp. or a. Standing by itself or alone.

SYMPHONY (sim'-fo-ne), n. Harmony of sounds.

SENTIENT (sen'-she-ent), a. Perceiving by the senses.

TURBULENT (tur'-bu-lent), a. Being in violent commotion.

REHEARSE (re-herse'), v. t. To repeat the words of another.

THEORIZE (the'-o-rize), v. i. To form theories or systems.

QUANDARY (kwon'-da-re), n. A state of difficulty or perplexity.

MUNICIPAL (mu-nis'-e-pal), a. Pertaining to a city.

EGREGIOUS (e-gre'-jus), a. Great; enormous.

CHARLATAN (sharl'-a-tan), n. A quack.

DIPLOMATIO (dip-lo-mat'-ik), a. Relating to diplomacy.

DIPLOMACY (de-plo'-ma-se), n. Skilled in managing negotiations.

Repeat Rule 19th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 29th of False Orthography.

LESSON CXLIX.

RECIPE (res'-e-pe), n. A direction for making a mixture.

OXYGEN (oks-'e-jen), n. The vital part of the atmosphere.

JOLLITY (jol'-le-te), n. Noisy mirth.

STATISTIC (sta-tis'-tik), a. Pertaining to the state of society.

STATISTICS (sta-tis'-tiks), n. A collection of facts respecting so-

TACITURN (tas'-e-turn), a. Not apt to talk or speak. [ciety-

EMPHASIS (em'-fa-sis), n. A particular stress of voice.

EXCESSIVE (eks-ses'-iv), a. Beyond any given degree or limit.

NAUSEATE (naw'-she-ate), v. t. To be inclined to vomit.

PERUSAL (pe-ru'-zal), n. The act of reading.

OBELISK (ob'-e-lisk), n. A tall, four-sided pillar.

OCEANIC (o-she-an'-ik), a. Pertaining to the ocean.

HEROISM (her'-o-izm), n. Bravery; courage.

FARCICAL (far'-se-kal), a. Droll; ludicrous.

PARTISAN (par'-te-zan), n. An adherent to a party or faction.

Repeat Rule 20th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 30th of False Orthography.

LESSON CL.

VENTILATE (ven'-te-late), v. t. To expose to the free passage of REITERATE (re-it'-er-ate), v. t. To repeat again and again. [air. ANTIPODES (an'-te-podes), n. Those who live on opposite sides KNIGHTHOOD (nite'-hood), n. A military honor. [of the earth. LOWLINESS (low'-le-nes), n. Humbleness of mind.

[quence.

GYMNASTICS (jim-nas'-tiks), n. Athletic exercises.

FROLICKING (frol'-ik-ing), ppr. or a. Playing pranks.

MUMMERY (mum'-mer-e), n. Farcical show.

ORIGINATE (o-rij'-e-nate), v. t. To produce what is new.

PALLIATIVE (pal'-le-a-tiv), n. That which abates pain.

SUBALTERN (sub-al'-tern), n. A subordinate officer.

EPISCOPAL (e-pis'-ko-pal), a. Governed by bishops.

GREYHOUND (gra'-hound), n. A tall fleet dog.

HARANGUING (ha-rang'-ing), ppr. Addressing with noisy elo-

INAUGURATE (in-aw'-gu-rate), v. t. To introduce into office.

Repeat Rule 21st, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 81st of False Orthography.

LESSON CLI.

JARRING (jar'-ring), ppr. or a. Shaking; discordant.

FIDDLER (fid'-dler), n. One who plays on a fiddle.

DESPISE (de-spize'), v. t. To scorn; to abhor.

DISPIRIT (dis-pir'-it), v. t. To deprive of courage.

ENIGMA (e-nig'-ma), n. An obscure question; a riddle.

FLATTER (flat'-ter), v. t. To soothe by praise.

OPACITY (o-pas'-e-te), n. Want of transparency.

VICINITY (ve-sin'-e-te), n. Neighborhood.

JAVELIN (jav'-lin), n. A kind of spear.

BARRIER (bar'-re-er), n. A wall for defense; any obstruction.

ICICLE (i'-sik-kl), n. A hanging conical mass of ice.

CONICAL (kon'-e-kal), a. Round and decreasing to a point.

BAWBLE (bau'-bl), n. A trifling piece of finery.

LAUNDRY (lan'-dre), n. The place where clothes are washed.

BUBBLING (bub'-bling), ppr. or a. Rising in bubbles.

Repeat Rule 22d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 82d of Yalse Orthography.

LESSON CLII

IRRETRIEVABLE (ir-re-treev'-a-bl), a. Not to be recovered or BENEFICIAL (ben-e-fish'-al), a. Useful; profitable. repaired. DECLAMATION (dek-la-ma'-shun), n. A speech made in public. PORTMANTEAU (port-man'-to), n. A bag in which to carry ODORIFEROUS (o-dor-if'-er-us), a. Giving scent. [clothes. INFLAMMABLE (in-flam'-ma-bl), a. Easily set on fre. ACCLAMATION (ak-kla-ma'-shun), n. A shout of applause. THREATENING (thret'n-ing), ppr. Denouncing evil. SUPERCILIOUS (su-per-sil'-e-us), a. Lofty with pride; haughty. REFRIGERATOR (re-frij'-er-a-tur), n. An air-tight box for ice. IMMORTALIZE (im-mor'-tal-ize), v. t. To cause to live forever. EXTIRPATION (eks-tur-pa'-shun), n. Total destruction. INTERRUPTION (in-ter rup'-shun), n. Stop; hinderance. IDIOSYNCRASY (i-de-o-sin'-kra-se), n. Peculiar temperament. EMBARRASSED (em-bar'-rast), pp. or a. Perplexed; confused. Repeat Rule 23d, and review the spelling exercise. Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 88d of False Orthography.

LESSON CLIII.

LIE (li), v. i. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so.

LAY (la), pret. of lie. Was situated.

LAY (la), v. t. To put or place (applied to things broad and long).

LAID (lade), pret. of lay. Stored away.

SET (set), v. t. To put or place in its proper posture.

SET (set), v. i. To decline; to go down.

SIT (sit), v. i. To occupy a seat.

AWE (aw), n. Fear mingled with admiration.

JAMB (jam), n. The side-piece of a door or fire-place.

GNAW (naw), v. t. To bite off by little and little.

JERK (jerk), v. t. To give a sudden pull.

GAPE (gap), v. i. To open the mouth wide from sleepiness.

FARCE (farse), n. A short dramatic piece of comic character.

NIECE (neese), n. The daughter of a brother or sister.

OUTRE (oo-tra'), a. Being out of the common course.

Repeat Rule 24th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 84th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLIV.

YACHT (yot), n. A small vessel for pleasure.

THEME (theme), n. A subject on which a person writes or speaks.

KNACK (nak), n. Dexterity in some slight operation.

VOGUE (vogue), n. Temporary mode, custom, or practice.

LEVEE (lev'-e), n. A morning party; an embankment.

FAIRY (fare'-e), n. An imaginary being in human form.

WOEFUL (wo'-ful), a. Sorrowful; full of distress.

VENDUE (ven-du'), n. Auction.

LIMPID (lim'-pid), a. Clear; transparent.

CIGAR (se-gar'), n. A small roll of tobacco for smoking.

MYSTIC (mis'-tik), a. Involving some secret meaning.

DESPAIR (de-spare'), n. A hopeless state.

BALLOON (bal-loon'), n. A light bag filled with gas, to float in

CUDGEL (kud'-jel), n. A short, thick stick of wood. [the air.

NAUGHT (nawt), n. Nothing.

Repeat Rule 25th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 85th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLV.

AGREEABLE (a-gree'-a-bl), a. Suitable; pleasing.

ANTIPATHY (an-tip'-a-the), n. Natural aversion.

DEFICIENCY (de-fish'-en-se), n. Something less than is necessary. CHROMATIC (kro-mat'-ik), a. Relating to color; noting a species FLAGITIOUS (fla-jish'-us), a. Deeply criminal. [of music. NECROMANCY (nek'-ro-man-se), n. A pretended art of revealing APPARITION (ap-pa-rish'-un), n. A ghost. [future events. PHOSPHORUS (fos'-fur-us), n. A combustible substance.

KNICK-KNACK (nik'-nak), n. A trifle or toy.

GOVERNMENT (guv'-ern-ment), n. Direction; regulation.

HEREDITARY (he-red'-it-a-re), a. Descended from an ancestor.

EMIGRATION (em-e-gra'-shun), n. The removal from a country.

IMMIGRATION (im-me-gra'-shun), n. The removal into a country.

RECITATION (res-e-ta'-shun), n. The reciting of a lesson.

OCCUPATION (ok-ku-pa'-shun), n. Employment; possession.

Bepeat Rule 26th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 86th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLVI.

KNAPSACK (nap'-sak), n. A sack borne on the back by soldiers. CONGEALED (kon-jeel'd'), pp. or a. Converted into a solid mass. ADJACENT (ad-ja'-sent), a. Being near or close.

GYRATORY (ji'-ra-tur-e), a. Moving in a circle.

REPARTEE (rep-ar-tee'), n. A smart, ready, and witty reply.

UNSCATHED (un-skatht'), a. Uninjured.

UNVARYING (un-va'-re-ing), a. Not altering; uniform.

UNMANNED (un-mand'), pp. Deprived of the qualities of a man.

POIGNANCY (poin'-an-se), n. Sharpness; keenness.

LOGICIAN (lo-jish'-an), n. A person skilled in the art of reasoning.

GIDDINESS (gid'-de-nes), n. A sensation of reeling or whirling.

FERTILIZE (fer'-til-ize), v. t. To make fruitful or productive.

SALABLE (sa'-la-bl), a. That may be sold.

LEPROSY (lep'-ro-se), n. A disease of the skin.

COINCIDE (ko-in-side'), v. i. To concur; to agree.

Repeat Bule 27th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 87th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLVII.

DRUMMER (drum'-mer), n. One who drums.

CLASSICAL (klas'-se-kal), a. Being of the first order.

HERITAGE (her'-it-aje), n. That which is inherited.

COERCIVE (ko-er'-siv), a. Compulsory; forcing.

DEBARRED (de-bard'), pp. Hindered from entrance or possession.

GLUTTONY (glut'-tn-e), n. Excess in eating.

PARTERRE (par-tar'), n. A flower-garden.

TAMARIND (tam'-a-rind), n. A kind of tree.

CATACOMB (kat'-a-kome), n. A cave for the burial of the dead.

ACCESSORY (ak'-ses-so-re), n. Contributing to a crime.

DESULTORY (des'-ul-to-re), a. Roving from one thing to another.

ALLEVIATE (al-le'-ve-ate), v. t. To remove in part.

CESSATION (ses-sa'-shun), n. A ceasing; a stop; a rest.

DEGENERATE (de-jen'-er-ate), v. i. To decay in good qualities.

DESIGNATE (des'-ig-nate), v. t. To mark out so as to make known.

Repeat rule 28th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 88th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLVIII.

MIMIC (mim'-ik), v. t. To ridicule by imitation.

CANOE (ka-noo'), n. A boat made of bark or skins.

AREA (a'-re-a), n. Any plain surface.

ARGUE (ar'-gu), v. i. To invent and offer reasons for or against.

LYRIC (lir'-ik), a. Pertaining to a lyre or harp.

TARIFF (tar'-iff), n. A list of duties to be paid on goods. COEVAL (ko-e'-val), n. One of the same age.

SIPHON (**i'-fon), n. A bent tube whose arms are of unequal MAUGER (*maw'-ger), adv. In spite of. [length.

GIBBET (jib'-bet), n. A gallows.

HYMEN (hi'-men), n. A fabulous deity said to preside over mar-BOMBAST (bum'-bast), n. High-sounding words. [riages.

TURMOIL (tur'-moil), n. Disturbance; tumult.

[berry.

HAUTBOY (ho'-boy), n. A musical instrument; a kind of straw-JUBILEE (ju'-be-lee), n. A season of public joy and festivity.

Repeat Rule 1st, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 39th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLIX.

HYDROPHOBIA (hi-dro-fo'-be-a), n. An unnatural dread of water.

MISCHIEVOUS (mis'-che-vus), a. Hurtful; making mischief.

PATRIARCHAL (pa-tre-ark'-al), a. Belonging to patriarchs.

MICROSCOPE (mi'-kro-skope), n. An optical instrument.

NOTICEABLE (no'-tis-a-bl), a. That may be observed.

ACCELERATE (ak-sel'-er-ate), v. t. To cause to move faster.

DEFAMATION (def-a-ma'-shun), n. Slander; calumny.

ECONOMICAL (e-ko-nom'-ik-al), a. Managing with frugality.

INTOLERANT (in-tol'-er-ant), a. Mot enduring difference of IMPLACABLE (im-pla'-ka-bl), a. Not to be appeased. [opinion.

SIMILITUDE (se-mil'-e-tude), n. Resemblance.

MELANCHOLY (mel'-an-kol-e), n. A gloomy state of mind.

ASSUMPTION (as-sump'-shun), n. The act of taking to one's self.

COURAGEOUS (kur-ra'-jus), a. Brave; bold. [the public.

PROCLAMATION (prok-la-ma'-shun), n. Official notice given to Bepeat Rule 2d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 40th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLX.

DUCHESS (duch'-es), n. The wife or widow of a duke.

INSPIRE (in-spire'), v. t. To infuse into the mind.

GIBBOUS (gib'-bus), a. Convex; rounded unequally.

NUMBNESS (num'-nes), n. Absence of the power of feeling.

OCCURRED (ok-kurd'), pp. Happened; appeared.

BENUMBED (be-numd'), pp. Deprived of sensation.

OFFSPRING (off'-spring), n. A child or children.

PARRICIDE (par'-re-side), n. A person who murders his father

RAPIDITY (ra-pid'-e-te), n. Swiftness; velocity. [or mother.

DESPOND (de-spond), v. i. To lose all courage, spirit, or resolu-

CHAPLAIN (chap'-lin), n. A clergyman.

[tion.

ACQUIESCE (ak-kwe-es'), v. i. To agree or comply with.

DAUNTLESS (dant'-less), a. Bold; fearless.

IMMOLATE (im'-mo-late), v. t. To sacrifice.

[new.

INNOVATE (in'-no-vate), v. t. To alter by introducing something Repeat Rule 3d, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 41st of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXI.

IRRIGATE (ir'-re-gate), v. t. To water; to wet.

HYDROGEN (hi'-dro-jen), n. A gas which is one of the elements

SYNOPSIS (sin-op'-sis), n. A general view. [of water.

DIZZINESS (diz'-ze-nes), n. A whirling in the head.

PHARISEE (far'-e-see), n. One of a sect among the Jews.

PUBLICITY (pub-lis'-e-te), n. The state of being public.

IMMERSION (im-mer'-shun), n. The act of covering with a fluid.

OSCILLATE (os'-sil-late), v. i. To move backward and forward.

ACQUITTAL (ak-kwit'-tal), n. A judicial setting free.

MEDICINAL (me-dis'-in-al), a. Having the property of healing.

ASSIDUOUS (as-sid'-u-us), a. Constant in application.

HYDRAULIC (hi-drawl'-ik), a. Pertaining to fluids in motion.

INTRIGUING (in-treeg'-ing), ppr. Forming secret schemes.

GANGRENE (gang'-green), n. A mortification of living flesh.

RECEIVABLE (re-seev'-a-bl), a. That may be received.

Repeat Rule 4th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 42d of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXII.

BESOTTED (be-sot'-ted), pp. or a. Made sottish or stupid.

IMPELLED (im-peld'), pp. Driven forward; urged on.

DROUGHT (drout), n. Want of rain or water.

CHAOTIC (ka-ot'-ik), a. Resembling chaos; confused.

MILITIA (me-lish'-a), n. Citizen soldiery.

SYRINGE (sir'-inj), n. An instrument for throwing water.

BEGUILE (be-gile'), v. t. To delude; to deceive by artifice.

RAVINE (ra-veen'), n. A long, deep, narrow hollow.

TURBID (tur'-bid), a. Muddy; thick; not clear.

TURGID (tur'-jid), a. Swelled; bloated; pompous.

BUDGET (bud'-jet), n. A little sack with its contents.

OCULIST (ok'-u-list), n. One skilled in the diseases of the eyes.

ASTHMA (ast'-ma), n. A disease of respiration.

DIMMED (dimd), pp. Rendered dull.

Repeat Rule 5th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 48d of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXIII.

GAUNT (gant), a. Lean; thin; vacant.

SLOUGH (slou), n. A hole full of mire.

SLOUGH (sluff), n. The skin of a serpent.

CHAOS (ka'-os), n. A confused mass.

HYDRA (hi'-dra), n. A fabulous water-serpent having many heads.

PACHA (pa-shaw'), n. A Turkish governor.

TOSSED (tost), pp. Thrown upward suddenly.

GNEISS (nise), n. A species of stone.

TEACH (teech), v. t. To instruct; to inform.

LEARN (lern), v. t. To gain knowledge of.

TAUGHT (tawt), pp. Instructed; informed.

LEARNED (lernd), pp. Obtained as information.

LEARNED (lern'-ed), a. Well acquainted with arts.

ROGUISH (ro'-gish), a. Knavish; slightly mischievous.

ASSUAGE (as-swaje'), v. t. To ease or lessen, as pain or grief.

Repeat Rule 6th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 44th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXIV.

PREDILECTION (pre-de-lek'-shun), n. A previous liking.

AVOIRDUPOIS (av-er-du-poiz'), n. A kind of weight. [qualities. CHARACTERIZE (kar'-ak-ter-ize), v. t. To describe by peculiar ENCYCLOPEDIA (en-si-klo-pe'-de-a), n. The circle of sciences.

MEDITERRANEAN (med-e-ter-ra'-ne-an), a. Inclosed with land. ADVERTISEMENT (ad-ver'-tiz-ment), n. A published notice. INSURRECTION (in-sur-rek'-shun), n. A rising against authority.

MATHEMATICS (math-e-mat'-iks), n. The science of quantity. SARCOPHAGUS (sar-kof'-a-gus), n. A stone coffin.

MONOSYLLABLE (mon-o-sil'-la-bl), n. A word of one syllable. POMEGRANATE (pum-gran'-nate), n. The fruit of a tree.

MELIORATION (meel-yo-ra'-shun), n. The act of making better. APPELLATION (ap-pel-la'-shun), n. A name.

PHRENOLOGY (fre-nol'-o-je), n. The science of the brain.

ELEEMOSYNARY (el-e-moz'-e-na-re), a. Given in charity.

Repeat rule 7th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, exercise 45th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXV.

TERRAQUEOUS (ter-ra'-kwe-us), a. Consisting of land and water. INTELLIGENT (in-tel'-le-jent), a. Knowing; well informed. OPPROBRIUM (op-pro'-bre-um), n. Reproach mingled with con-SACERDOTAL (sas-er-do'-tal), a. Pertaining to priests. DIMINUTIVE (de-min'-u-tiv), a. Small; little. [degree. EFFEMINATE (ef-fem'-e-nate), a. Soft or delicate to an unmanly CLANDESTINE (klan-des'-tin), a. Secret; private; hidden. PUNCTILIOUS (punk-til'-yus), a. Very exact in behavior. INDIGENOUS (in-dij'-en-us), a. Native; born in a country. EXALTATION (eks-alt-a'-shun), n. Elevated state. PSYCHOLOGY (si-kol'-o-je), n. The doctrine of man's spiritual EXTEMPORE (eks-tem'-po-re), adv. Without previous study. ACQUISITION (ak-kwe-zish'-un), n. The thing acquired or gained. DELETERIOUS (del-e-te'-re-us), a. Destructive; injurious. INEFFICIENCY (in-ef-fish'-en-se), n. Want of power. Repeat Rule 8th, and review the spelling exercise.

LESSON CLXVI.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 46th of False Orthography.

ANNALS (an'-nalz), n. History digested in the order of time.

BAZAAR (ba-zar'), n. A spacious hall for the sale of goods.

PROWESS (prow'-cs), n. Bravery; valor.

TUNNAGE (tun'-naj), n. The amount of tuns that a ship will SIZABLE (si'-za-bl), a. Being of suitable size. [carry.

APPRIZE (ap-prize), v. t. To set a value on.

APPRISE (ap-prize'), v. t. To inform; to give notice.

CALLOUS (kal'-lus), a. Hardened; unfeeling.

DESCENT (de-sent'), n. The act of going down.

ERUDITE (er'-u-dite), a. Taught; learned.

BECKON (bek'n), v. i. To make a sign by motion of the head or

BATEAU (bat-to'), n. A light row-boat.

[hand.

BEACON (be'-kn), n. A signal erected to warn of danger.

ARSENIC (ar'-sen-ik), n. A metallic poison.

CARRIER (kar'-re-ur), n. One who carries.

Repeat Rule 9th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 47th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXVII.

ORTHOEPY (or'-tho-e-pe), n. A correct pronunciation of words. SYNONYM (sin'-o-nim), n. A word having the same meaning as TURPITUDE (tur'-pe-tude), n. Shameful wickedness. [another. ACCURACY (ak'-ku-ra-se), n. Exact conformity to truth. SYLLOGISM (sil'-lo-jizm), n. A form of reasoning or argument. PHARMACY (far'-ma-sc), n. The art of preparing medicines. DISSOLUTE (dis'-so-lute), a. Loose in behavior and morals. ENTHRONE (en-throne'), v. t. To place on a throne. Imind. INTUITION (in-tu-ish'-un), n. The act of seeing at once by the CATECHISE (kat'-e-kize), v. t. To instruct by asking questions. CATHEDRAL (ka-the'-dral), n. The head church of a diocese. MECHANISM (mek'-an-izm), n. The construction of a machine. DENTIFRICE (den'-te-fris), n. A powder for cleaning the teeth. DESECRATE (des'-e-krate), v. t. To divert from a sacred purpose. MNEMONICS (ne-mon'-iks), n. The art of memory.

Repeat Rule 10th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 48th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXVIII.

TURKEYS (tur'-keez), n. Large domestic fowls.

TURKOIS (tur-keez'), n. A bluish-green mineral.

ILLUSIVE (il-lu'-siv), a. Deceiving by false show.

ANOINT (a-noint'), v. t. To rub over with oil.

ACUMEN (a-ku'-men), n. Quickness of perception.

ACCRUE (ak-kru'), v. i. To arise, proceed, or come.

DISTICH (dis'-tik), n. Two poetic lines making complete sense.

TOLLGATE (tole'-gate), n. A gate where toll is taken.

ARCHIVES (ar'-kives), n. The place in which records are kept.

MISCHIEF (mis'-chif'), n. Harm; hurt; injury.

ATHLETIC (ath-let'-ik), a. Strong; robust.

BITUMEN (be-tu'-men), n. An inflammable mineral.

BULLETIN (bul'-le-tin), n. A public notice of recent news.

DRAMATIC (dra-mat'-ik), a. Pertaining to the drama.

EFFICIENT (ef-fish'-ent), a. Able; causing effects.

Repeat Rule 11th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 49th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXIX.

CONVERSION (kon-ver'-shun), n. A change from one state to PARAPHRASED (par'-a-frazd), pp. Amply explained. [another. ENTOMOLOGY (en-to-mol'-o-je), n. The natural history of insects. ACCLIMATED (ak-kli'-mat-ed), pp. or a. Accustomed to a cli-APOCRYPHAL (a-pok'-re-fal), a. False; fictitious. [mate. COMPLEXION (kom-pleks'-yun), n. The color of the skin. COURTEOUSLY (kur'-te-us-le), adv. With obliging civility. DESPERATION (des-pe-ra'-shun), n. Disregard of safety or dan-EXORBITANT (egz-or'-be-tant), a. Excessive; enormous. [ger. METHODICAL (me-thod'-ik-al), a. Arranged in convenient order.

RECANTATION (re-kan-ta'-shun), n. The act of recalling.

DELIBERATING (de-lib'-er-a-ting), ppr. Considering.

PERSUASION (per-swa'-zhun), n. The act of persuading.

EAVORABLY (fa'-ner-a-ble) ada. Kindly [son on family]

FAVORABLY (fa'-vor-a-ble), adv. Kindly. [son or family.

GENEALOGY (jen-e-al'-o-je), n. History of the descent of a per-Repeat Rule 12th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 50th of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXX.

CORUSCATE (kor'-us-kate), v. i. To flash; to glitter.

APOPLEXY (ap'-o-pleks-e), n. A disease of the brain.

DISPARAGE (dis-par'-aj), v. t. To match unequally; to vilify.

ACCLIVITY (ak-kliv'-e-te), n. Rising ground.

AMENABLE (a-me'-na-bl), a. Liable to answer.

DEBUTANT (deb-u-tong'), n. One who makes his first appearance.

RECHERCHE (ra-shar'-sha), a. Nice to an extreme.

ARABESQUE (ar'-a-besk), a. In the manner of the Arabians.

TRUCULENT (tru'-ku-lent), a. Fierce; barbarous.

DEROGATE (der'-o-gate), v. i. To lessen by taking away a part.

ANOMALY (a-nom'-a-le), n. Deviation from the common rule.

REDOLENT (red'-o-lent), a. Having or diffusing a sweet scent.

JUDICIOUS (ju-dish'-us), a. According to sound judgement.

THORACIC (tho-ras'-ik), a. Pertaining to the breast.

COAGULATE (ko-ag'-u-late), v. t. To curdle; to congeal.

Repeat Rule 18th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 51st of False Orthography.

LESSON CLXXI.

ALIEN (ale'-yen), n. A foreigner.

ORION (o-ri'-un), n. The name of a constellation.

IDEAL (i-de'-al), a. Existing in fancy only.

ZIGZAG (zig'-zag), a. Having short turns.

JEJUNE (je-june'), a. Wanting; empty.

PENURY (pen'-u-re), n. Extreme poverty.

ASCETIC (as-set'-ik), a. Severe; austere.

CAJOLE (ka-jole'), v. t. To deceive by flattery.

CAITIFF (ka'-tif), n. A mean villain.

EFFORT (ef'-furt), n. An exertion of strength.

ELIXIR (e-liks'-ur), n. A compound tincture.

SALIVA (sa-li'-va), n. Spittle.

TRAMPLE (tram'-pl), v. t. To tread under foot.

ZEALOT (zel'-ut), n. One who engages warmly in any cause.

VIGNETTE (vin'-yet), n. An ornamental print.

Repeat Rule 14th, and review the spelling exercise.

Correctly write, and present for inspection, Exercise 52d of False Orthography.

WORDS OF SIMILAR PRONUNCIATION BUT HAVING DIFFERENT MEANINGS.

ABEL, n. A man's name. ABLE, a. Strong; skillful. plause. Acclamation, n. A shout of ap-ACCLIMATION, n. Becoming inured to a climate. Acrs. n. Performances. ping. Axe, n. An iron instrument for chop-Adds, v. t. Increases by addition. Adze, n. A kind of axe. ADHERENCE, n. Constancy. ADHERENTS, n. Followers. Advice, n. Counsel. Advise, v. t. To counsel. AIL, v. t. To pain; to trouble. ALE, n. A fermented malt liquor. ABLE, n. A passage in a church. ISLE, n. A small island. I'LL, v. t. Contraction of "I will." AIR, n. The fluid which we breathe. ERE, adv. Before; sooner than. HEIR, n. One who inherits. ARE, Plural of the verb BE. ALLEGATION, n. Affirmation. ALLIGATION, n. Tying together. with. ALL, a. The whole. Awl, n. Instrument to bore holes Alley, a. A passage narrower than a street. ALLY, n. A friend in some undertaking. Alms, n. What is given the poor. ARMS, n. The limbs which reach from the hand to the shoulder. ALOUD, a. With great noise. Allowed, pp. Permitted. ALTAR, n. A place where offerings to heaven are laid. ALTER, v. t. To change. [pound. ANALYZE, v. t. To resolve a com-Annalize, v. t. To record according to years.

ANT, s. A genus of insects. AUNT, n. A father's or mother's sis-ANTE. Before. [ter. ANTI. Opposed to. Arc, n. A part of a circle. ARK, n. A rudely-formed boat. Arches, n. Parts of a circle. ARCHERS, n. Those who shoot with ARRAIGN, v. t. To accuse. a bow. ARRANGE, v. t. To put in proper or-ASCENT, n. Elevation. Assent, n. Consent. Asperate, v. t. To make rough. ASPIRATE, v. t. To breathe upon. Asperation, n. Act of making rough. Aspiration, n. A breathing after; an ardent wish. Assistance, n. Help; aid. Assistants, n. Those who assist. ATTENDANCE, n. Act of waiting on. ATTENDANTS, n. Those who attend. ATE, pp. Devoured with the mouth. Eight, a. Twice four. Augur, v. i. To predict from signs. AUGER, n. An instrument for boring [holes. Austere, a. Severe. OYSTER. n. A testaceous fish. Axes, n. Iron instruments for chopping. may turn. Axis, n. The line on which a thing Bail, n. Security for appearance. Bale, n. A bundle of goods. BAIZE, n. A kind of woolen cloth. Bays, n. Portions of the sea indent-Sanimals. ing the land. Bair, n. Food to allure fish or other BATE, v. f. To abate; to except. Bald, a. Without hair on the head. BAWLED, pp. Cried aloud.

BALL, n. Any thing in a round form. BAWL, v. i. To cry aloud.

Ballad, n. A song. Ballet, n. A mimic dance. Ballot, n. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes. Banded, pp. United together. Bandled, pp. Tossed to and fro. BARD, n. A poet. BARRED, pp. Fastened with a bar. BARE, a. Nakęd. BEAR, n. Animal; v. t. To carry. BARK, n. The rind of a tree. sail. BARQUE, n. A ship having a gaff top-BARON, n. A degree of nobility next to a viscount. BARREN, a. Not productive. BARONESS, n. A baron's wife. BARRENNESS, n. Sterility. Base, n. The bottom; a. Mean. Bass, n. The lowest part of har-

Bass, n. A kind of fish. [mony. BAY, n. A portion of the sea inclosed between two capes.

BEY, n. A Turkish title of dignity. Br. v. n. To exist. [and wax. BEE, n. An insect that makes honey

Balm, n. A plant; balsam.

BARM, n. Yeast.

· Beach, n. The sea-shore. Beech, n. A tree.

BEAT, n. A stroke.

BEET, n. A plant and its root. [dress. BEAU, ". plu. BEAUX. A man of Bow, n. An instrument which shoots arrows.

Bow, n. An act of respect.

Bell, n. A hollow vessel for giving sound by being struck.

Belle, n. A young woman admired for beauty.

BEEN, v. n. The perfect participle of the verb BE.

BIN, n. A cell or chest for grain. BEER, n. A liquor made of malt and hops. [dead.

BIER, n. A carriage for conveying the BERRY, n. Any small fruit containing seeds.

Bury, v. t. To cover with earth. BERTH, a. A room in a ship.

BIRTH, n. The act of coming into life.

BETTER, a. Superior.

BETTOR, n. One who lays wagers.

BILE, n. A fluid secreted in the

Boil, n. A tumor; v. i. To have a bubbling motion, caused by heat.

BIGHT, n. The bend of a rope when folded.

BITE, v. t. To crush with the teeth. BLEW, v. i. Drove by the wind. BLUE, n. One of the original colors. BLOAT, v. t. To puff up.

BLONE, v. t. To dry by smoke.

BOAR, n. The male swine.

Bone, n. A hole made by boring.

BOARD, n. A piece of timber, broad and thin.

Bored, pp. Perforated by an auger. Border, n. The outer edge of any thing.

BOARDER, n. One who has food and lodging with another for a reward.

Boll, n. The pod of a plant. Bowl, n. A vessel to hold liquids.

Bole, n. The trunk of a tree. Born, pp. Come into life.

Borne, pp. Carried. Bourn, n. A bound.

Borough, n. A corporate town.

Burrow, n. A hole in the ground for rabbits.

Bough, n. A branch of a tree. Bow, n. An act of respect. Boy, n. A male child.

Buoy, n. A floating object to indicate shoals.

Brake, n. A drag applied to wheels. BREAK, n. An opening; v. i. To part in two.

Breach, n. A gap; a break.

Breech, n. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

Bread, n. Food made of flour Bred, pp. Brought up from infancy. Brews, v. t. Makes malt liquor.

BRUISE, v.t. To crush by a heavy blow. Brewed, pp. Mixed and fermented.

Broop, n. Offspring; progeny.

Bridal, a. Belonging to a wedding. BRIDLE, n. An instrument by which a horse is governed. Brurr, v. t. To noise abroad. BRUTE, n. A creature without reason. Bur, con. Except; yet. Burr, n. A large barrel or cask. Buy, v. t. To purchase. By, prep. At; in; near. BYE, n. A dwelling. CACHE, n. A hole in the ground for concealing and preserving goods. Cash, n. Money. CAIN, n. A man's name. CANE, n. A walking-stick. CALENDAR, n. A register of the year. CALENDER, n. A hot press. Call, n. A vocal address. CAUL, n. A net for the hair. Callous, a. Insensible. Callus,'n. The matter which unites the ends of broken bones. CALK. v. t. To stuff the seams of a ship. Cork, n. The bark of a tree which is used for stopples. CAUK, n. A coarse kind of spar. CAMERA, n. 'An optical machine. CHIMERA, n. A vain, idle fancy. CANDID, a. Fair; open. CANDIED, a. Incrusted with sugar. Cannon, n. A great gun for bat-' teries, &c. Canon, n. A rule in churches. Canon, n. A gorge; a gully. CANVAS, n. A coarse cloth of hemp. Canvass, n. An examination; v. t. To solicit. CAPITAL, n. The upper part. CAPITOL, n. An edifice for a legislative body. CARAT, n. A weight of four grains. CARET, n. A mark which denotes

tive body.

CARAT, n. A weight of four grains.

CARET, n. A mark which denotes where something omitted must be put in.

CARROT, n. An esculent root.

CARE, n. A hollow wooden vessel, as CASQUE, n. A helmet. [a barrel. CAST, v.t. To throw.

CASTE, n. A class of people.

CASTER, n. A frame for holding small [bottles. Caston, n. A beaver. CASTILE, n. A town in Spain. CAST-STEEL, n. Refined steel. CAUSE, n. That which produces an effect. Caws, n. The cries of rooks or crows. CAUF, n. A chest with holes to keep fish alive in the water. Cough, n. A convulsive effort of the lungs, with noise. CAUDAL, a. Relating to an animal's CAUDLE, n. A warm drink of wine. CEDE, v. t. To yield; to give up. SEED, n. The reproductive substance of a plant. froom. Ceiling, n. The upper surface of a SEALING, n. Act of fastening with a seal. Isalad. CELERY, n. A plant much used for Salary, n. Annual payment for services. froom. CELL, n. A small cavity; a small SELL, v. t. To part with for a price. Cellar, n. A room under a house. SELLER, n. One who sells. CENSUS, n. The numbering of the peo-SENSES, n. The faculties by which external objects are perceived. CENT, n. A hundred; a coin. SENT, pp. Dispatched; caused to go. Scent, n. Odor good or bad. CENTAURY, n. A plant. [years. CENTURY, n. A period of a hundred CENTS, n. Copper coins. SENSE, n. The faculty by which external objects are perceived. Since, a. From the time that. CERE, v. t. To cover with wax. SEER, n. One who foresees. SEAR, a. Dry; v. t. To burn. CESSION, n. Act of giving away. SESSION, n. Act of sitting. CHAGRIN, n. Ill humor. SHAGREEN, n. The skin of a fish. CHAMPAGNE, n. A light, sparkling CHAMPAIGN, n. A flat, open coun-CAMPAIGN, n. The time during which an army is in the field.

CHANCE, n. Accident. CHANTS, v. t. Sings. CHASTE, a. Modest; virtuous. CHASED, pp. Pursued; hunted. CHEWS, v. t. Crushes with the teeth. CHOOSE, v. t. To select; to prefer. CHOIR, n. A band of singers. Quire, n. Twenty-four sheets of paper. Cholke, n. Anger; rage. COLLAR, n. A ring around the neck. CHORD, n. The string of a musical in-CORD, n. A small rope. [strument.] CHRONICAL, a. Of long duration. CHRONICLE, n. A history. CITE, v. t. To summon to answer in a court. SITE, n. Situation. SIGHT, n. Perception by the eye. CLAUSE, n. A part of a sentence. CLAWS, z. The sharp, hooked nails of a beast or bird. CLEAVE, v. i. To adhere; to stick. CLEAVE, v. t. To divide; to split. CLIMB, v. t. To ascend by means of the CLIME, n. A climate. [hands and feet. CLOSE, v. t. To shut; to end. CLOTHES, n. Garments; dress. CLOSE, a. Confined; compact. COALED, v. t. Supplied with coal. Cold, a. Not hot; frigid. COARSE, a. Not fine; rough. Course, n. Route; progress. Corse, n. A dead body. COAT, n. An outside garment. Core, n. A cottage; a sheep-cot. COFFER, n. A chest for keeping money. Cougher, n. One who coughs. COFFIN, n. A box in which a dead body is interred. COUGHING, ppr. Expelling from the lungs with noise. COLONEL, n. The commander of a CRAYON, n. A kind of pencil. regiment. KERNEL, n. The edible substance Color, n. Hue; tint. Culler, n. One who chooses. COMITY, n. Courtesy; politeness. COMMITTEE, n. A body of persons to examine any matter. CRUSE, n. A phial; a cruet.

COMPLACENT, a. Civil; affable. COMPLAISANT, a. Seeking to please. COMPLACENCE, n. Satisfaction. COMPLAISANCE, n. Condescension. COMPLIANCE, n. Submission; assent. COMPLEMENT, n. A complete set. COMPLIMENT, n. Delicate flattery. Concert, n. A musical entertainment. Consort, n. A companion. CONFIDANT, n. A person trusted with secrets. CONFIDENT, a. Having full belief. Consequence, n. That which follows from any cause. . CONSEQUENTS, n. Deductions. Consonance, n. Concord. Consonants, n. Letters which are sounded with a vowel. Convent, n. A body of monks or Convent, v.t. To call before a judge. Coquette, n. A vain girl. COQUET, v. t. To deceive in love. CORAL, n. A hard substance found in the ocean. Corol, n. An abbreviation of co-Core, n. The inner part of any thing. Corps, n. A body of troops. Corpse, n. A dead body. CORRESPONDENCE, n. Interchange of Correspondents, n. Those who correspond. [liberation. Council, n. An assembly met for de-Counsel, n. Advice. Courier, n. A messenger sent in CURRIER, n. A preparer of leather. Cousin, n. The child of an uncle or Cozen, v. t. To cheat. aunt. Coward, n. One destitute of cour-COWERED, pp. Stooped. age. CRANE, n. A bird with a long beak. CREAK, v. i. To make a harsh noise. CREEK, n. A small inlet. [in a nut. Crews, n. The men who manage ships. CRUISE, n. A voyage without any

certain course.

shrub.

CURRENT, n. A running stream. CYMBAL, n. A musical instrument. SYMBOL, n. A representative of Dur, n. That which belongs to one.

something. CYGNET, n. A young swan.

SIGNET, n. A seal.

CYPRUS, n. A thin transparent black stuff.

DAM, n. A bank to confine water. DAMN, v. t. To doom to eternal tor-

ments.

DAMMED, pp. Confined by banks. DAMNED, pp. Condemned; doomed. DANCE, v. i. To move in measure with

music. DAUNTS, v. t. Discourages; frightens. DANE, n. A native of Denmark. DEIGN, v. i. To condescend.

DAY, n. The time between the rising and setting of the sun.

DEY, n. The title of the governors of Algiers and Tunis.

DEAR, a. Beloved; costly. DEER, n. Animals of the stag kind.

DECEASE, n. Death.

DISEASE, n. Malady; sickness. DEMEAN, v. t. To behave.

mansion.

DEPOSITARY, n. One with whom any thing is intrusted.

DEPOSITORY, n. The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, s. Corruption,

DEPRIVATION, n. Loss.

ancestor. DESCENDENT, a. Falling; sinking, DESCENT, n. Progress downward.

DISSENT, n. Disagreement.

Descension, n. Descent; degradation. Dissension, n. Discord; strife.

DEVICE, n. Design. DEVISE, v. t. To contrive.

DEVISER, n. A contriver.

DIVISOR, n. The number by which ERBANT, a. Wandering. another is divided.

CURRANT, n. The fruit of a garden DEW, n. The moisture precipitated from the atmosphere at night.

Do, v. t. To perform any thing good or bad.

DIE, v. i. To lose life; to expire. DYE, n. A coloring liquor.

[tree. Diffuse, v. t. To spread.

CYPRESS, n. A tall, straight forest DIFFUSE, a. Copious; extended.

DIRE, a. Dreadful.

DYER, n. One who dyes.

Discrekt, a. Prudent; careful. DISCRETE, a. Separate.

Disuse, n. Cessation of use. DISUSE, v. i. To cease to make use

DIVERS, a. Sundry; more than one. DIVERSE, a. Different.

Dor, n. A she deer.

Dough, n. Paste of bread unbaked. [condemn. Dome, n. A cupola.

Doom, n. Condemnation: v. t. To

Done, pp. Performed. Dun, a. Of a dark color. [time. Dose, n. The quantity given at one

Doze, z. A light sleep. [the verb do. Dost, v. Second person singular of Dust, n. Earth reduced to powder.

Duner, pret. of the verb dare. DRACHM, n. The eighth part of an

ounce. Demesne, n. Land attached to a DRAM, n. The quantity drunk at once. DRAFT, n. A bill. [drunk at once.

DRAUGHT, n. A quantity of liquor DUAL, a. Expressing the number two.

Durl, n. A combat between two in-DYING, n. Expiring. [dividuals. DYEING, n. The act of staining.

EARN, v. t. To gain by labor.

Descendant, n. The offspring of an URN, n. A vase; a water vessel. EITHER, a. One or the other.

> ETHER, n. An element supposed to be rarer than air.

Elision, a. Division.

ELYSIAN, a. Exceedingly delightful. Emersion, s. Act of rising out of [in a fluid. any thing.

IMMERSION, n. The state of being ERRAND, n. A message; a mission.

ARRANT, a. Bad in a high degree.

ERUPTION, n. Act of bursting forth. IRRUPTION, n. A sudden invasion. Ewr, n. A female sheep. You, pro. The person spoken to. Yrw, n. An evergreen of tough Hue, n. Color; dye; tint. [wood. Exercise, n. Labor; work; use. Express, v. t. To abjure by some holy name. FEINT, A. A false appearance. FAINT, a. Languid; weak; feeble. FAIN, a. Glad; pleased. FANE, n. A temple. FEIGN, v. t. To pretend. FAIR, a. Beautiful; equal; just. FARE, n. Price of conveyance; food. EARTHER, adv. Further. FATHER, n. A male parent. FOTHER, n. A load, generally of lead. FAT, n. The unctuous part of animal flesh. for brewers. VAT, n. A cistorn used by tanners FAWN, n. A young deer. FAUN, n. A fabled woodland deity. FEAT, n. A deed. FRTE, n. A feast; a festival day. FRET, n. The plural of foot. FELLOE, n. The outward rim of a FELLOW, n. A companion. [wheel. FATED, a. Decreed by faith. FETED, pp. Honored with entertainments, &c. FETID, a. Stinking; rancid. FILLIP, n. A jerk of the finger. Philip, n. A man's name. FIND, v. t. To obtain by searching. FINED, pp. Punished with a pecuniary penalty. [timber. Fir., n. An evergreen valuable for FUR, n. The finer hair on certain ani-FAR, a. Distant; remote. [mals. Fizz, v. i. To emit a hissing noise. PHIZ. n. The face, in contempt. FLEA, n. A small agile insect. FLEE, v. i. To run from danger. Flew. The preterit of fly. Flue, n. A passage for smoke. FLOUR, n. Grain reduced to powder. FLOWER, n. The bud when the petals are expanded.

FORMALLY, adv. Ceremoniously. FORMERLY, adv. In times past. For, prep. Because of. FORE, a. Not behind; coming first. Four, a. and n. Twice two. FORT, n. A fortified place. FORTE, n. A peculiar talent. FORTH, adv. Forward. FOURTH, a. The ordinal of four. Foul, a. Not clean; filthy. Fowl, n. A winged animal. Franc, n. A French silver coin. FRANK, a. Liberal; generous. Frays, n. Quarrels; broils. Phrase, n. Part of a sentence. FREEZE, v. i. To congeal with cold. FRIEZE, n. A coarse woolen cloth. FREES, v. t. Sets at liberty. GABEL, n. A tax; excise. GABLE, n. The end of a house. GAGE, n. A pledge; a pawn. GAUGE, n. A measure; a standard. GAIT, n. Manner of walking. GATE, n. A kind of door. GALA, n. A show; festivity. GAYLY, adv. In a gay manner. GAMBLE, v. i. To play for money. GAMBOL, n. A skip; a hop; a frolic. GANTLET, n. Military punishment. GAUNTLET, n. An iron glove. GOAL, n. The mark set to bound a GAOL, n. A prison. race. GENIUS, n. Intellect; talent. Genus, n. Class of beings or things. GENTILE, n. One not Jewish of Christian. GENTLE, a. Soft; mild; peaceable. GILD, v. t. Overlay with thin gold Guild, n. A corporation. fishes. GILL, n. The organ of respiration in GILL, n. The fourth part of a pint. GILT, n. Gold laid on the surface of any thing. Gully, n. A crime; an offense; sin. GLARE, v. i. To shine with a dazzling light. GLAIR, n. The white of an egg. GNAW, v. t. To bite off by little and little. Non, conj. A negative particle.

GNEIS, n. A species of granite. NICE, a. Fine; delicate. [ing beasts.] GOAD, n. A pointed stick for driv-God, n. The Supreme Being. GOER, n. One who goes. [a horn. Gore, n. Blood; v. t. To pierce with Goren, pp. Pierced with a horn. Gourd, n. A plant and its fruit, GRATE, n. An iron frame for fuel. GREAT, a. Important. GRATER, n. A kind of coarse file. GREATER, a. Larger; more import-GREASE, n. Animal fat. fant. GREECE, n. A country of Europe. GROAN, n. A deep sigh. [growth. Grown, pp. or a. Advanced in GROCER, n. A dealer in tea, coffee, GROSSER, a. More impure. [&c. GROPE, v. t. To search by feeling in the dark. GROUP, n. An assembly of figures. GUANA, n. A lizard. GUANO, n. An excellent manure. Guessen, pp. Conjectured. Guest, n. A visitor. Guitar, n. A stringed instrument. CATARRH, n. A disease of the head. HAIL, n. Frozen drops of rain. HALE, a. Healthy; hearty. HAIR, n. The natural covering of the [head. HARE, n. A kind of rabbit. HALL, n. A large or public room. HAUL, v. t. To pull; to draw. HALO, n. A red circle round the sun or moon. Hallow, v. t. To make holy. HARSH, a. Rough; severe. HASH, n. Minced meat. HART, n. A he deer or stag. HEART, n. The muscle which is the seat of life. HAY, n. Grass dried for fodder. HEY, intj. An expression of joy.

HEAL, v. t. To restore from sickness.

HEEL, n. The hind part of the foot.

HERE, adv. In this place.

HEARD, pp. Did hear.

together.

HEW, v. t. To cut with an axe. HUE, n. Color; tint; dye. HIDE, n. The skin of an animal; v. t. To conceal. Hied, pp. Hastened. HIE, v. i. To hasten. Hівн, a. Lofty; tall. Higher, a. More lofty. HIRE, n. Wages paid for service. Hrm., pro. The objective of Hr. HYMN, n. A song of adoration. HOARD, n. A store laid up in secret. Horde, n. A clan; a tribe. HOARSE, a. Having the voice rough. Horse, a. A well-known animal. Hoa, intj. An exclamation to give notice. Hoe, s. A farming instrument. Ho, intj. Stop; cease. Hors, a. Instruments for farming. Hose, a. Stockings; leather pipes to conduct water. Hole, s. A cavity; a hollow place. WHOLE, n. All of a thing. Holy, a. Pure; sacred. WHOLLY, adv. Completely. Hoor, n. A circular binding. WHOOP, n. A loud shout. Hour, a. Sixty minutes. Our, pro. Belonging to us. Huzza, n. A shout. Hussar, n. A horse soldier. HYPERBOLA, n. One of the conic sections. HYPERBOLE, n. A figure of speech. I, pro. The person speaking. EFE, n. The organ of vision. IDLE, a. Doing nothing. IDOL, n. An image worshiped as God. IMPOSTOR, n. One who pretends to be what he is not. IMPOSTURE, n. Deception; fraud. IN, prep. Noting time. INN, n. A hotel. INCIDENCE, n. Direction in which HEAR, v. t. To perceive by the car. one body strikes another. Incidents, a. Events. Indict, v. t. To declare guilty. HERD, n. A number of beasts feeding INDITE, v. t. To direct what is to oe

written.

Indited, pp. Composed.

Indiscreet, a. Imprudent.

INDICTER, 1. One who indicts.

INDITER, n. One who indites.

[jury.

INDISCRETE, a. Not separated. INGENIOUS, a. Witty; inventive. Ingenuous, a. Open; artless. Intense, a. Having the powers ex-Intents, n. Designs. [erted to excess. INVADE, v. t. To infringe. Inveigned, pp. Uttered censure. JAM, R. A conserve of fruits; v. t. To LEAD, v. t. To guide by the hand. squeeze tight. JAMB, n. The side of a door. JESTER, n. One given to merriment. GESTURE, n. Action expressive of sentiment. [lock. KEY, n. An instrument to open a LEEK, n. A plant with a bulbous root. QUAY, n. A wharf. KILL, v. t. To deprive of life. Kiln, n. A stove or furnace. KNAG, n. A knot in wood. NAG, n. A small horse for the saddle. KNEAD, v. t. To work or press into KNEED, a. Having knees. [a mass. NEED, n. Necessity; want. Knew. Had knowledge of. GNU, n. A wild animal of Africa. NEW, a. Not old. KNIGHT, n. A military attendant. NIGHT, n. The time of darkness. Knit, v. t. To unite by texture without a loom. NIT, n. The egg of an insect. Know, v. t. To have knowledge of. No. n. A denial; a. Notany; none. Knows, v. t. Understands; perceives. Nose, n. The organ of smell. KNOT, n. A part which is tied. Not, adv. The word of refusal. Norr, n. A proper name. LACES, v. t. Wants; needs. LAX, a. Loose; slack. LADE, v. t. To load; to freight. LAID, pp. Placed; produced eggs. LANCH, v. t. To dart; to let fly. LAUNCH, v. n. To slide into the water. | LINES, n. Divisions of a chain. LANE, n. A narrow way. LAIN, pp. from Lir. Rested horizon-

INDICTED, pp. Accused by the grand | LATIN, n. Language of the Romans. LATTEN, n. A fine kind of brass. LAUD, v. t. To extol; to praise. LORD, n. The Supreme Being. LEA, n. A meadow. LEE, n. A sheltered place. LEACH, v. t. To filtrate. LEECH, n. A sort of worm that sucks blood. LEAD, n. A soft, heavy metal. LED, pp. from LEAD. Guided; conducted. LEAF, n. The green part of plants. LIEF, adv. Willingly. LEAVE, n. Permission; v. t. To quit. LEAK, n. A hole which lets water in or out. LEAN, a. Not fat; wanting flesh. LIEN, n. A legal claim on property. LEASED, v. t. Let or hired for a cer-LEAST, a. Smallest. [tain time. LEGISLATOR, n. One who makes laws. LEGISLATURE, n. The body in a State which makes the laws. Lends, v. t. Grants for a time. LENS, n. A piece of convex glass. LESSEN, v. t. To diminish. LESSON, n. A task. Levee, n. A ceremonious visit. LEVY. v. t. To collect. LIAR, n. One who tells lies. Lier, n. One who lies down. LYRE, n. A stringed musical instrument. Lie, n. A criminal falsehood. LYE, n. Water mixed with alkaline LIMB, n. A jointed part of a body; a branch. thing. Limn, v. t. To draw; to paint any LINE, n. That which has length without breadth. LOIN, n. The back of an animal. LINEAMENT, n. Feature; form. LINIMENT, n. A wash. [tally. LYNX, n. An animal remarkable for sharp sight.

LIVER, n. One who lives. LIVRE, n. A French coin. Lo, i.tj. Look; see. Low. a. Not high; mean. LOAM, n. A rich vegetable mold. Loom, n. A frame for weaving cloth. LOAN, n. Any thing lent. LONE, a. Solitary; lonely. LOATH, a. Unwilling. LOATHE, v. t. To feel nausea. Lock. n. An instrument used to fasten doors, &c. [Scotland. Loch, n. A term used for lake in Meddler, n. One who meddles. Loven, n. A term used for lake in Ireland. Lore, n. Learning. Lower, v. t. To bring low. Lower, v. t. To appear dark. Lose, v. t. To miss any thing so METTLE, n. Spirit; courage. that it cannot be found. LOOSE, a. Unbound. [desires. LUSTER, n. One inflamed with ardent LUSTER, n. Brightness. MADE, pp. Created; formed. MAID, n. An unmarried woman. Mail, n. A coat of steel network. Male, n. The he of any species. MAIN, a. Principal; chief. MANE, n. The hair on the neck of horses. MAINE, n. One of the United States. MAIZE, n. Indian corn. MAZE, n. A place or state of perplex-Mantel, n. A beam resting on the jambs of a fireplace. MANTLE, n. A kind of cloak. Manna, n. A substance given by the Lord to the Israelites. MANNER, n. Form; method. Manor, n. A large landed estate. M_{ARK} , n. A token by which any thing is known. MARQUE, n. A license; a reprisal. MARTEN, n. A large kind of weasel. Martin, n. A sort of swallow. MARSHAL, n. A chief officer of arms. MARTIAL, a. Warlike. MARE, n. The female of the horse. MAYOR, n. The chief magistrate of a city.

MEAD, n. A kind of drink. MEED, n. Reward. MEAN, a. Wanting dignity. MIEN, n. Look; aspect; manner. MESNE, a. Middle; intervening. MEAT, n. Flesh to be eaten. MEET, a. Suitable; v. t. To come to Mere, v. t. To measure. gett er Medal, n. A piece stamped in hon or of some performance. Meddle, v. i. To interfere. MEDLAR, n. A tree and its fruit. MESSAGE, n. Any thing to be tole to a third. [and land MESSUAGE, n. A dwelling-hous METAL, n. A mineral insoluble is water and fusible by heat. METER, n. A measurer. [verse METER, n. Measure as applied t Mewl, v. i. To cry as an infant. Mule, n. An animal of mongrel breed MEWS, v. i. Cries as a cat; confines Muse, n. Deep thought. [sand MILLENARY, a. Consisting of a thou MILLINERY, n. The goods made by milliners. MINCE, v. t. To cut into very smal MINTS, n. Places where money i lawfully coined. MINDS, n. The intelligent faculties o MINES, n. Subterraneous works. MINER, n. One who is employed lawful age in mining. Minor, a. Smaller; n. One unde Missal, n. The Roman Catholic mas Missel, n. A singing bird. Missile, n. A weapon thrown by th Missed, pp. Failed in aim. [hand MIST, n. A fine, thin rain. MITE, n. A small insect. Might, n. Power; strength. MITY, a. Having insect mites. Mighty, a. Powerful. Moan, n. Audible sorrow. Mown, pp. Cut down with a scythe. Mo. T, n. A ditch round a house o castle. More, n. A small particle.

More, a. Grester; n. A greater quan-[grass. Mower, a. One who mows or cuts Mora, a. The first part of the day. Mounn, v. i. To grieve; to lament. Morning, n. The first part of the day. Mourning, n. Grief; norrow. MORTAR, n. Cement for bricks. MORTER, n. A lamp or light. Mow, n. A compartment for hay. Mow, v. t. To cut down with a scythe. MUSTARD, n. A genus of plants. MUSTERED, pp. Assembled. NAP. n. A short sleep. KNAP, v. i. To make a short, sharp NAVAL, a. Maritime; nautical. NAVEL, n. The center of the ab-NAIVE, a. Artless. Idomen. NAVE, n. The center of the wheel. Knave, n. A petty rascal. more. NAY, adv. No; not only so but Neigh, n. The volce of a horse. NEAL, v. t. To temper by heat. KNEEL, v. i. To rest on the knee. NEAR, a. Not far distant. NE'ER, adv. At no time. NEITHER, conj. Not either; nor. NETHER, a. Lower. News, n. Fresh account. Noose, n. A running knot. None, a. No one. Nun, n. A female devotee. [blade. OAR, n. A long pole with a broad O'kr, prep. Above; across. ORE, s. A mineral body; unrefined metal. ODE, n. A lyric poem. Owen, pp. Under obligation. Or, prep. Belonging to. Off, adv. Noting separation. On, intj. Denoting pain. OWE, v. t. To be indebted to. OTTAR. n. The oil of roses. OTTER, n. An amphibious animal. ONE, n. A single person; a unit. Won, pp. Gained by conquest. ORDINANCE, n. A decree; law. ORDNANCE, n. Cannon. ORDER, n. Method. ORDURE, n. Dung; filth.

OUGHT, v. t. To be bound by duty. AUGHT, n. Any thing. PACED, pp. Moved slowly. PASTE, n. Flour and water mixed. PACKED, pp. Bound in a bundle l'acr, n. A contract; a burgain. Pail, n. A wooden vessel. l'ALE, a. Not ruddy. PAIN, n. Anguish; agony. Pane, n. A square of glass. PAIR, n. Two things suiting one PARE, v. t. To peel. [another. Pear, n. A fruit of many varieties. PALATE, n. The organ of taste. PALLET, n. A small bed. Palette, n. A painter's board. PALL, n. The covering thrown over the dead. Paul, n. A man's name. PARTITION, n. That which divides. Petition, n. A request; entreaty. PASSABLE, a. Tolerable. Passible, a. That may feel. Pastor, n. A clergyman. PASTURE, n. Land grazed by cattle. PATIENCE, n. Suffering without complaint. care of a doctor. PATIENTS, n. Persons under the PAUSE, n. A stop; suspense. Paws, n. The fore-feet of a beast of prev. I ones, n. Passages for perspiration. Peace, n. Freedom from war. Piece, a. A part of the whole. PEAK, n. The top of an eminence. Pique, n. A slight resentment. PEAL, s. A succession of loud sounds. [thing. Peel, s. The skin or rind of any Panel, n. A square inserted between other bodies. PANNEL, n. A kind of saddle. PEARL, n. A white, hard, smooth substance found in a kind of [noise. ovster. Purl, v. i. T. Low with a gentle PEDAL, a. Belonging a the feet. PEDAL, n. A key with attan by the foot. PEDDLE, v. t. To carry nou will sea.

PEER, n. An equal; a companion. Pier, n. A column; a wharf. Pencil, n. An instrument of slate or black lead; a small brush. Pensile, a. Suspended. Pendant, n. Something which hangs. PENDENT, a. Hanging. [women. Personal, a. Belonging to men or PERSONNEL, n. The persons employed in some public office. PILATE, n. The governor who condemned the Saviour. Pilot, n. A guide. Pillar, n. A column. Pillow, n. Something soft laid under the head. PINT, n. Half a quart. Point, n. The sharp end of any thing. PISTIL, n. Part of a flower. PISTOL, n. The smallest fire-arm. PLACE, n. Locality; situation. PLAICE, n. A sort of flat fish. PLAIN, n. Smooth; clear. Plane, n. A flat, even surface. Plaintiff, n. One who seeks a remedy for injury to his rights. PLAINTIVE, a. Expressive of sorrow. PLAIT, n. A fold. PLATE, n. A flat piece of metal. Pleas, n. Arguments; apologies. Please, v. i. To give pleasure. PLUM, n. A fruit. Plumb, n. A perpendicular. Plume, n. A feather; a crest. Pole, n. One of the extremities of the earth's axis; a measure; a [casting votes. long stake. Poll, n. The head; the place of Pool, n. A small collection of water. [some games of cards. Poule, n. The stakes played for at Poplar, n. A tree of the aspen species. POPULAR, a. Pleasing to the people. Populace, n. The people. Populous, a. Full of people. Pore, n. A passage for perspiration. Pour, v. t. To let out of a vessel. Poring, ppr. Looking with application.

Port, n. A harbor. Porte, n. The Turkish court. Portion, n. A part; a share. Potion, n. A draught of medicine. PRACTICE, n. The habit of doing any PRACTISE, v. t. To exercise. Praise, n. Commendation; v. t. To extol. Prays, v. i. Entreats petitions. PREYS, v. i. Feeds by violence. PRAY, v. t. To supplicate; to implore. PREY, n. Rapine; booty; plunder. PRECEDENT, n. A rule or example. PRECEDENT, a. Former; going before. PRESIDENT, n. One who presides. Presence, n. State of being present. PRESENTS, n. Gifts; donations. PRIDE, n. Unreasonable self-esteem. Pried, pp. Moved by means of a lever. PRIES, v. i. To inspect impertinently. PRIZE, n. A reward gained. Prince, n. The son of a king. PRINTS, n. Impressions made. Principal, a. Chief; important; n. A [cause. head. PRINCIPLE, n. An element; original PRIOR, a. Previous; former. PRIER, n. One who inquires narrowly. Profit, n. Gain; benefit. fevents. PROPHET, n. One who foretells future PROPHECY, n. That which is foretold. foretell. PROPHESY, v. t. To predict; to QUARTS, n. Fourths of a galloff. QUARTZ, n. Rock crystal. Quean, n. A worthless woman. Queen, n. The wife of a king. RABBET, n. A joint in the edge of a board. RABBIT, n. A small quadruped of the hare species, RADICAL, n. Of first principles. RADICLE, n. That part of a seed which becomes a root.

RADEH, n. An esculent root.

Pouring, ppr. Sending as a fluid. | Reddish, a. Somewhat red.

from the clouds. REIGN, n. Time of a king's government. REIN. n. An instrument for restraining. RAISE, v. t. To lift; to erect; to ex-RAYS, n. Beams of light. RAZE, v. t. To demolish; to destroy. RAISED, pp. Lifted; elevated. RAZED, pp. Demolished; overthrown. RABER, n. One who raises. RAZOR, n. An instrument for shaving the beard. RABIN, n. A dried grape. REASON, n. The rational faculty. RANCOR, n. Malice; standing hate. RANKER, n. One who ranks or arranges. RAP, n. A quick, smart blow. WRAP, v. t. To roll together. RAPINE, n. Plunder; pillage. RAPPING, ppr. Striking with quick, smart blows. [one. Wrapping, n. A cover; an envel-READ, v. t. To peruse. REED, n. A hollow, knotted stalk. READ, pp. Perused. RED, a. Having the color like blood. REAL, a. Not imaginary; true. REEL, n. A machine for winding.

RESIDENTS, n. Those who reside in a RESIGN, v. t. To give up; to yield up: to renounce.

RESIGN, v. t. To sign again. REST, n. Quiet; ease. WREST, v. t. To twist by violence.

RESEAT, v. t. To seat again.

Relict, n. A widow. RESIDENCE, n. Place of abode.

REFERABLE, a. That may be referred.

REFERRIBLE, a. That may be referred.

Relic, n. That which remains.

edgment.

RESTAURATION, n. Restoration. RESTORATION, n. Recovery. RHEUM, n. A thin, watery matter.

Room, n. Space.

RAIN, n. The water that falls in drops | RHUMB, n. A : ertical circle. Rum, n. Spirituous liquor distilled

from molasses. RHOMB, n. A quadrilateral figure.

RHYME, n. Harmonical succession RIME, n. Hoar frost. [of sounds.

Rice, n. An esculent grain. Rise, n. Ascent; v. t. To ascen:

RIFLE, v. t. To rob; n. A kind of

RIVAL, n. One who is in pursuit of the same thing as rnother.

RIGGER, n. One who rigs. Rigor, n. Severity; stric ness.

RIGHT, a. Direct; proper; true.

RITE, n. Ceremony.

Wright, n. A workman; a maker. WRITE, v. t. To express by letters formed with a pen.

ROAD, n. An open way.

Rode, pp. Traveled on horseback or in a vehicle.

Rowed, pp. Impelled by oars. ROAM, v. i. To ramble.

Rome, n. A city in Italy. ROAR, v. i. To cry as a lion.

Rower, n. One who manages an oar. Roz, n. A species of deer.

Row, v. t. To impel a boat in the water by oars.

Row, n. A riotous noise.

Rozs, n. Female deer; eggs of fishes. RECEIPT, n. A written acknowl-Rows, v. t. Impels by oars.

Rose, n. A well-known flower.

Roop, n. The fourth part of an acre. RUDE, a. Rough; coarse of man-

Rouse, v. t. To stir up; to provoke. Rows, n. Riotous disturbances.

Rote, n. Memory of words. WROTE, pret. of WRITE. Expressed

by letters made with a pen. Rough, a. Not smooth; rugged.

Ruff. n. A linen ornament worn about the neck.

Rout, n. A large evening party; v. t. To disperse.

ROUTE, n. Road; passage; course. Rung, n. A step of a ladder; pp. WRUNG, pp. Twisted. [Sounded.

RYE, n. A species of grain. WRY, a. Crooked; distorted. SAIL, n. Canvas of a ship. SALE, n. Act of selling. SAILER, n. He or that which sails. Sattor, n. A seaman; a mariner. SATIRE, n. Ridicule; sarcasm. SATYR, n. A sylvan god. Saver, n. One who saves. Savor, n. A scent; taste. - Scene, n. The appearance of any action. SEEN, pp. Having viewed. Seine, n. A net used in fishing. Scull, n. A short oar. SEULL, n. The bony case that incloses the brain. SEA, n. A large body of salt water. SEE, v. t. To perceive by the eye. C, n. The third letter in the alphastone, &c. SEAL, n. A stamp engraved on a CKIL, v. t. To cover the upper surface of an apartment. SEEL, v. t. To close the eyes. SEAM, n. A juncture. SEEM, v. n. To appear. fture. SEAMED, pp. Joined together by su-SINK, v. i. To go to the bottom. SEEMED, pp. Appeared. SEAR, a. Dry; withered; v. t. To Sker, n. One who foresees. SEAS, n. Large bodies of salt water. SEES, v. t. Perceives by the eve. SEIZE, v. t. To take hold of. Secre, n. Religious denominations. SEX. n. The distinction between male and female. SENIOR, n. One older than another. SEIGNIOR, n. A title. estate. SERF. n. A slave attached to an Surr, n. The swell of the sea that beats upon the rocks or shore. SERGE, n. A kind of woolen cloth. Surge, n. A rising billow. SET, v. t. To place. SIT, v. i. To repose on a seat. SEW, v. t. To join any thing by the needle.

SEWER, n. One who uses a needle. Sower, n. One who sows; a scatterer. Sewer, n. A passage to convey water underground. Soar, v. i. To fly aloft. Sore, n. An ulcer; a painful part. SHEAR, v. t. To clip with shears. SHEER, a. Unmingled; v. n. To de-SHIRE, n. A county. SHEATH, n. The case of any thing. SHEATHE, v. t. To inclose in any case. SHEW, v. t. To exhibit to view. Snow, v. t. To exhibit to view. SHOE, n. A protection for the foot. Shoo, intj. Begone; go away. Shone, pp. Emitted rays of light. Shown, pp. Exhibited. Side, n. A part of any thing which is long and broad. Sighed, pp. To emit breath audibly. Sighs, n. Deep respirations. Size, n. Bulk; magnitude. SIGHER, n. One who sighs. SIRE, n. Father. Sign, n. A token; a signal. SINE, n. The line which joins the extremities of an arc. burn. CINQUE, m. The number five. SLAY, v. t. To kill; to put to death. SLEY, n. A weaver's reed. SLEIGH, n. A vehicle for traveling upon the snow. SLEW, pret. of SLAY. Butchered. SLUE, v. t. To turn about. SLEIGHT, n. Artful trick. SLIGHT, n. Neglect; a. Small; not strong. SLOE, n. The fruit of the blackthorn. SLow, a. Not swift. Sloven, n. A deep, miry place. SLOUGH, n. The part that separates from a foul sore. SMELT, n. A small sea-fish. Smelt, v. t. To melt; pp. Perceived by the nose. SOARED, pp. Ascended. Sword, n. A weapon for cutting. SWARD, n. The grassy surface of land.

Sow, v. i. To scatter seed.

So, adv. In this manner.

Sole, n. The bottom of the foot. Soul, n. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. Sold, pp. Disposed of for a price. Soled, pp. Furnished with soles. Souled, a. Furnished with a mind. Solder, n. Metallic cement. Soldier, n. A warrior. Itity. Some, a. More or less as to quan-Sum, n. The whole of any thing. Son, n. A male child. [day. Sun, n. The luminary that makes the Soot, n. Condensed smoke. Surr, n. A set of things correspondent to each other. SUET, n. A hard fat. Surre, n. A train of followers. Sooth, n. Truth; reality. Soothe, v. t. To allay; to assuage. STAID, a. Sober; grave. STAYED, pp. Propped; supported. STAIR, n. One step in a flight of steps. STARE, v. n. To look with fixed eyes. STAKE, n. A post fixed in the ground. [broiling. STEAK, n. A slice of beef, &c., for STALE, n. The stem of a plant. STORE, n. A bird of passage. STATIONARY, a. Fixed; motionless. STATIONERY, n. The goods sold by a stationer. STEEL, n. A refined kind of iron. STEAL, v. t. To take by theft. STRAIGHT, a. Not crooked. STRAIT, n. A narrow pass; distress. Succor, n. Aid; relief. SUCKER, n. A shoot of a plant. SWAP, n. A blow. Swop, v. t. To barter. Sweat, n. Perspiration. Sweet, n. Pleasing to the taste. TACKS; n. Small nails. TAX, n. A tribute; v. t. To charge. TACT, n. Skill; discernment. TACK, n. A small nail. [mal. TAIL, n. The hinder part of an ani-TALE, n. A narrative. TALENTS, n. Abilities. Talons, n. The claws of a bird of prey.

TAPER, n. A wax candle; s. Growing small toward the point. TAPIR, n. An animal resembling the hog. TARE, n. A weed. TEAR, v. t. To pull in pieces. TEAR, n. Moisture from the eyes. TAUGHT, pp. Instructed; informed. TAUT, a. Stretched out; tight. TEAM. n. The horses or oxen harnessed together. TERM, v. i. To be full; to produce. Tear, n. The water from the eyes. Tier, n. A row; a rank. TEAS, n. The different kinds of tea. Tease, v. t. To harass; to annoy. Tenor, n. General course; a part in music. [ing any thing. TENURE, n. Act or manner of hold-TENSE, a. Drawn tight. TENTS, n. Movable lodgings for [thing. soldiers, &c. THE. The article noting a particular THEE, pro. The objective case singular of thou. THEIR, pro. Belonging to them. THERE, adv. In that place. THREW, pret. of THROW. Sent to a distance by force. THROUGH, prep. From end to end. THROE, n. Extreme pain; agony. THROW, v. t. To hurl; to fling in any manner. THRONE, n. The seat of a king. THROWN, pp. Cast; hurled. THYME, n. An aromatic plant. TIME, n. Duration. Tide, n. The rise and fall of the TIED, pp. Bound; fastened with a knot. TINY, a. Little; small; puny. TINNY, a. Abounding with tin; like tin. To, prep. Noting motion toward. Too, adv. Noting excess; likewise. Two, a. One and one. [the frog. TOAD, n. An animal resembling TOED, a. Having toes. Towed, pp. Drawn along by means

of a rope.

TOE, n. A finger of the foot. Tow, v. t. To draw along through or upon the water.

Told, pp. Mentioned; related.
Tolled, pp. Sounded slowly as a bell.

TOLED, pp. Allured by something.
TOLE, v. t. To allure by something.
TOLL, n. A duty or tax upon travelers or goods.

Ton, n. A weight; 20 cwt.

Tun, n. A large cask; 252 gallons. Tour, n. A circuit; an excursion. Tower n. A building raised above

Tower, n. A building raised above the main edifice.

TRACKED, pp. Followed by footsteps or marks. [let.

TRACT, n. A region; a small painpli-TRAVAIL, v. i. To labor with pain. TRAVEL, v. i. To make journeys.

TRAY, n. A shallow wooden vessel.
TREY, n. A three at cards.

TREATIES, n. Agreements between governments.

TREATISE, n. A discourse.

Tome, n. A monument erected over a grave.

Tome, n. A volume; a book.

Use, n. Service. Ewes, n. Female sheep.

Ewes, n. Femule sheep. [wood. YEWS, n. Evergreen trees of tough VALE, n. A wide open space between hills.

VAIL, n. Money given to servants. Veil, n. A thin cover over the face. Valley, n. A hollow between hills.

Value, v. t. To rate at a certain price.

Vane, n. A plate to turn with the wind.

VEIN, n. A tube which receives the blood from the arterier.

Vain, a. Unreal; worthless; meanly proud.

VENAL, a. Mercenary; base.

VENIAL, a. That may be forgiven.

VENT, n. A small aperture at which air escapes. [ceeded. Went, pret. of Go. Walked; pro-

VENUS, n. One of the planets. VENOUS, a. Relating to the veins. VERACITY, n. Habitual observance of truth.

Voracity, n. Rapacity; greediness. Vial, n. A small bottle; a phial. Viol, n. A musical instrument.

VILE, a. Base; mean; wicked. Phial, n. A small bottle.

VICAR, n. One who performs the duties of another.

WICKER, a. Made of twigs or osiers.
VICE, n. The course of action opposite to virtue.

VIOL. Instead of; in the place of. VIOLATE, v. t. To transgress; to injure. | flower.

VIOLET, n. A plant with a delicate VIRTU, n. A love of the fine arts. VIRTUE, n. Moral goodness.

WADE, v. n. To pass or walk through water. [ance.

Weighed, pp. Examined by a bal-Wall, v. f. To moan; to lament. Wall, n. A mark left on the body

by a stripe.

Whale, n. An animal shaped like a fish, and living in the sea, but having warm blood, and breathing the air. [body.

Waist, n. The narrowest part of the

Waste, n. Wanton destruction.
Wait, v. i. To stay for. [thing.
Weight, n. The heaviness of any
Waive, v. t. To relinquish.

WAVE, n. A moving swell of water. WANT, v. t. To be destitute of; to WONT, n. Custom; habit. [desire. WEAR, v. t. To impair by time or use. WARE, n. Commodity; merchandise. WHERE, adv. In which place.

Were, pret. plu. From the verb Br.
Wart, n. A hard excressence on
the skin. [quor.
WORT n. Unfermented beer or li

WORT, n. Unfermented beer or li-Wax, n. The substance which forms the cells of bees.

Whacks, n. Heavy blows; thumps. Way, n. A road; a passage.

Weigh, v. t. To examine by balance.

WHEY, N. The thin part of milk.

WEAK, a. Feeble; not strong. WEEK, n. The space of seven days. WEAL, n. Happiness, welfare. WHEAL, n. A pustule. WHEEL, n. A circular frame that turns round upon an axis. VEAL, n. The flesh of a calf. Weasel, n. A small animal. WEREEL, a. Thin; weazen. WEATHER, n. The state of the at-WETHER, n. A ram. [mosphere. WHETHER, adv. Which of two. WEN. n. A tumor. WHEN, adv. At what time. WERT. The second person singular of the verb Br. quor. WORT, n. Unfermented beer or li-WET, n. Water; moisture. WHET, n. Act of sharpening. WHAT, pro. That which. Wor, v. t. To know; to be aware. WHICH, pro. The relative pronoun relating to things. WITCH, n. A sorceress. WHIG, n. The name of one of the

political parties. [head. Wig. n. False hair worn on the WHILE, adv. During the time that. WILE, n. A deceit; a fraud. [noise. WHINE, v. i. To make a plaintive Wine, n. The fermented juice of the grape. [the ground. VINE, n. Any plant that trails on WHIR, v. n. To turn round rapidly

WERE, pret. plu. of the verb BE. WHIST, n. A game at cards: inti. Be silent.

Wist, pp. Thought; knew.

with noise.

WHITE, n. The color of snow. Wight, n. A person; a being. WITE, n. Blame; reproach. Whit, n. A very small part. Wir, n. Talent; quickness of fan-WHITHER, adv. To which place. WITHER, v. i. To fade; to dry up. WHY, adv. To what reason. VIE. v. i. To strive for superiority. Wood, n. The substance of trees. Would, v. Was willing. Worsted, n. Yarn spun from combed wool. Worsted, pp. Defeated; overthrown. WRAPPED, pp. Covered with something rolled. RAPPED, pp. Struck with a quick, smart blow. WREAK, v. t. To execute for a purpose of vengeance. REEK, v. i. To steam : to emit va-[twisted. WREATH, n. Any thing curled or WREATHE, v. t. To encircle; to curl. WRECK, n. Dissolution by violence. RECK, v. t. To heed; to care for. Wretch, n. A miserable person. RETCH, v. i. To make an effort to vomit. WRING, v. t. To turn around with

violence. Rine, n. A circle; sound.

Yoke, n. A wooden bandage placed

on the neck of oxen. Your, n. The yellow part of an egg. Your, pro. Belonging to you. EWER, n. A vessel for holding

water.

PART III. FALSE ORTHOGRAPHY.

EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTLY WRITTEN BY THE PUPIL, AND EXAMINED BY THE TRACHER.

EXERCISE I.

mal'-is	kol'-o-nize	dane'-jur	sus-pish'-un
kri'-sis	krit'-e-size	beg'-gur	mish'-un
prom'-is	par'-a-lize	tu'-tur	po-zish'-un
let'-is	suf-fize'	lu'-kur	ko-er'-shun
tor'-tis	chas-tize'	feth'-ur	kom-pul'-shun
tor'-tis	chas-tize'	feth'-ur	kom-pul'-shun
biz'-nes	ek'-we-te	fez'-ent	re-la'-shun

EXERCISE II.

me'-de-um id'-e-um in'-kum vak'-u-um ak-kus'-tum we'-re-sum	re-leev' re-treev' lee'-zhur seez'-yur med'-le med'-o	ros'-trum stra'-tum fan'-tum sel'-dum glad'-sum hand'-sum	ig'-no-rense ve'-he-mense rek'-om-pense o-ba'-sense pref'-ur-ense kon-dense'

EXERCISE III.

bur'-ro	de-sizh'-un	ma-line'	al-li'-ense
bur'-ro	kre-a'-shun	in-kline'	em'-e-nense
bur-jois'	egz-er'-shun	an'-o-dine	im-mense'
bur'-chn	ver'-shun	sa-line'	greev'-ense
bur-lesk'	pug-na'-shus	be-nine'	def'-er-ense
bur'-ga-mot	kon-ten'-shus	spa'-shus	non'-sense

EXERCISE IV.

mis'-sil	eks-seed'	bar'-gin
im'-be-sil	re-seed'	ra'-zn
kod'-e-sil	in-deed'	fam'-in
u-ten'-sil	se-seed'	skan'-dl
ver'-sa-til	roo-teen'	mar'-vl
te-na'-shus	un-seen'	mar'-bl
	im'-be-sil kod'-e-sil u-ten'-sil ver'-sa-til	im'-be-sil re-seed' kod'-e-sil in-deed' u-ten'-sil se-seed' ver'-sa-til roo-teen'

FALSE ORTHOGRAPHY.

EXERCISE V.

spe'-shus presh'-us spa'-shus fak'-shus frak'-shus kreet'-yur

in-ter-feer' per-se-veer' be-smeer' tek'-ne-kl pin'-a-kl sprin'-kl

bal'-lense	bi'-as	in-ten'-se-te
si'-lense	bi'-wa	skare'-se-te
dis'-tense	bi'-ur	de-ver'-se-te
ig'-no-rense	spi'-se	ra-pas'-e-te
neg'-le-jense	noi'-ze	at-tur'-ne
ten'-an-se	la'-ze	sa-gas'-e-te

MADINOISM VI.			
ist'-mus	kon-veen'	vo-ra'-shus	in-snare'
kred'-u-lus	meen	se-dish'-us	im-pare'
im ^{>} -pe-tus	meen	ju-dish'-al	af-fare'
in'-ku-bus	tu-reen'	po-ten'-shal	de-klare'
jel'-us	fas'-seen	ag'-gran-dize	de-duse'
zel'-us	de-rivd'	mer'-chan-dize	ob-tuse'

EXERCISE VII.			
kurse	egz-hib'-it	de-presh'-un	ser'-tin
wurse	eks'-kwe-zit	de-gresh'-un	mar'-gin
re-vurse'	so-lis'-it	re-sep'-shun	dok'-trin
a-murse'	pur'-kwe-zit	in-fek'-shun	mount'-in
hu-mane'	stu'-de-us	per-mish'-un	muz'-lin
kon-strane'	plen'-te-us	ek'-we-ta-bl	med'-e-sin

EXERCISE VIII.

sep'-tur	kon-kur'	kul'-pa-bl	im-men'-se-te
sep'-ul-kur	de-mur'	plaw'-ze-bl	so-si'-e-te
sim'-e-tur	in-fur'	lej'-e-bl	lo-kwas'-e-te
sim'-e-ler	in-kur'	sil'-e-bl	a-bil'-e-te
sim'-pa-the	de-tur'	af'-fa-bl	pro-pen'-se-te
sim'-tum	re-kur'	hor'-e-bl	te-nas'-e-te

	EXER	CISE IX.
prin'-se-pl	buk'-l	ar-reer'
prin'-se-pl	dok'-tre-nl	dom-in-eer'
ku'-te-kl	prik'-l	mu'-te-ne
ven'-tre-kl	drop'-se-kl	mu-te-neer'
sit' a dl	ka'-pa-bl	brig-a-deer
sen'-te-nl	kler'-e-kl	gon-do-leer
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EXERCISE X.

l		EXER	CISE X.	
	ri'-nes	ad-heer'	sin-seer'	ver'-te-kl
l	ri'-chus	ap-peer'	en-deer'	an'-e-ml
	ri'-mur	kav-a-leer'	flu'-en-se	ar'-te-kl
	ri'-ting	fin-an-seer' -	ma'-ze	in'-fe-dl
l	ri'-ut-us	en-je-neer'	lep'-ro-se	sik'-kl
١	ri-nos'-e-rus	vol-un-teer'	lep'-urd	aw'-de-bl
١		EXER	ISE XI.	
١	mis'-te-kl	mis-decd'	im-peed'	hip'-po-krit
١	niis'-te-nes	ak-seed'	sav ⁷ -aj	rek'-we-zit
١	mis'-te-re	kon-seed'	al-lej'	de mer-it
	miz'-l-to	su-per-seed'	mar'-rij	in-her'-it
	law'-de-bl	a-greed'	ves'-tij	ak'-u-ret
	plaw'-ze-bl	suk-seed'	por'-rij	pash'-un-et
I	•	EXERC	ISE XII.	-
	em-po'-re-um	kru-sade'	lem-on-ade'	for-bare'
	mar'-tur-dum	brides'-made	frol'-ik-ing	kom-pare'.
	kum'-ber-sum	mur'-made	es-sen'-shal	de-spare'
	mo-men'-tum	prom-e-nade'	of-fish'-al	re-pare'
	frol'-ik-sum	ser-e-nade'	in-ish'-al	pre-pare'
	blos'-sum	hand'-made	so'-shal	for-sware'
		EXERC	ISE XIII.	
	a-cheev'	re-seev'	em'-e-nent	skroo'-tin-ize
	de-seev'	re-seet'	rek'-re-ent	su-per-vize'
	per-seev'	mur'-se	im'-e-nent	sol'-em-nize
	ag-greev'	mur'-seez	ev'-e-dent	kom'-pro-mize
	be-leev'	mun'-e	el'-e-gent	en'-ter-prize
	be-seej'	mun'-neez	kon'-se-kwent	tem'-po-rize
١		EXERC	ISE XIV.	•
	wel'-kum	aw'-de-tur	va-ri'-e-te	gra-tu'-e-te
	pre'-me-um	aw'-struk	so-bri'-e-te	se-ren'-e-te
	wiz'-dum	laf'-a-bl	sa-ti'-e-te	aw-da'-shus
	sim'-tum	plaw'-ze-bl	se-vil'-e-te	sa-ga'-shus
	nos'-trum	sil'-e-bl	an-nu'-e-te	vek-sa'-shus
	blithe'-sum	pos'-e-bl	ang-zi'-e-te	fa-se'-shus
l			8 · · · · ·	

EXERCISE XV.

	E A E R	CISE XV.		
pur'-jur	pol'-e-se	kur'-te-se	a'-kur	
pur'-su	se'-kre-se	kra'-ze	maw'-gur	
pur-fume'	leg'-a-se	ha'-ze	me'-gur	
pur-sute'	her'-e-se	ma'-ur	ag-gres'-ur	
pur-swade'	em'-bas-e	pra'-ur	mus'-ku-lur	
be-dawb'	fren'-ze	pil'-lur	aw-spish'-us	
	EXER	ISE XVI.	-	
tir'-an-ne	lo'-kl	sak'-re-fize	ve'-he-kl	
in'-fan-se	nov'-el	an'-a-lize	twink'-l	
vil'-la-ne	stop'-pl	eks'-er-size	tip'-e-kl	
prel'-a-se	jur ⁷ -nÎ	aw'-thor-ize	tip'-pl	
tur'-ke	grav'-l	fa-teeg'-ing	ob'-sta-kl	
jur'-ne	ket'-tl	aw'-ful-e	spek'-l	
	EXERC	ISE XVII.	•	
bis'-kit	vil'-laj	par'-trij	a-bun'-dent	
biz'-nes	voi'-aj	ob'-so-leet	kom-pla'-sent	
biz'-muth	priv'-e-lej	in-dis-kreet'	ane'-shent	
sur'-loin	um'-braj	en-treet'	pa'-shent	
sur'-jun	fer'-re-aj	se-kreet'	del'-e-ket	
kon-ta'-jun	hom'-aj	re-peet'	kuv'-er-let	
	•	ISE XVIII.	2247 02 100	
/ 40 lsl		jan'-dis	hid'-e-us	
par'-te-kl krit'-e-kl	val'-yu be-du'	fran'-chiz		
prak'-te-kl		kris'-a-lis	pre'-ve-us	
	ar'-gu kur'-fu		im'-pe-us a'-kwe-us	
ar'-te-kl		krist'-yan	a-kwe-us kred'-e-bl	
frek'-l shak'-l	jus'-tis jen'-e-sis	kris'-pe kris'-tl		
snak-i	•		prob'-a-bl	
EXERCISE XIX.				
cheef'-tin	vil'-lin	pol'-e-pus	ok-ka'-zhun	
ver'-min	ur'-chin	pit'-e-us	va-ka'-shun	
er'-min	sang'-gwin	gram'-pus	ne-ses'-e-te	
foun'-tin	at-tune'	te'-de-us	ve-ras'-e-te	
or'-e-gin	im-pune'	pom'-pus	ka-prish'-us	
pris'-tin	kom-mune'	por'-pus	as-sem'-blaje	

EXERCISE XX.

de-feet'	re-trase'	un-lase'	taw'-dre
kom-pleet'	de-base $'$	law'-sute	awk'-wurd
re-pleet'	de-fase'	plaw'-dit	jok'-u-lur
re-treet'	${f mis} ext{-plase}'$	law'-rel	preech'-ur
dis-kreet'	in-kase'	gaw'-de	sur-va'-ur
fleet	pur'-chase	aw'-burn	ma-nu'-ver

EXERCISE XXI.

suf'-fur	splen'-dur	de-me'-nur	in'-de-jent
de-fur'	mas'-a-kur	van'-e-te	suf-fish'-ent
na'-dur	lang'-gwur	se'-re-us	bril'-yant
de-mur'	trans-fur'	du'-te-us	im-por-tune'
sul'-fur	be-stir'	biz'-ze-ing	lu'-de-krus
tra'-tur	mur'-mur	va'-kan-se	en-gaje'-ment

EXERCISE XXII.

per'-purt	re-deem'	bod'-de	sus-pend'
per-pleks'	eks-treem'	val'-le	sus-pence'
per'-pus	ob-seen'	kop'-pe	sus-pen'-shun
per'-fekt	ka-reen'	gal'-le	in-ter-veen'
poi'-zn	roo-teen'	sin'-nu	un-for-seen'
cho'-zn	reem	kon-tin'-yu	mag-a-zeen'

EXERCISE XXIII.

prak'-tis	ef-fase'	hos'-til	vurt'-u
ba'-sis	e-rase'	nos'-tril	sub-du'
mor'-tis	a-buse'	ser'-vil	re-nu'
a-bis'	tra-duse'	siv'-il	es-chu'
gra'-shus	pi'-rat	a'-teen	man'-ner
kaw'-shus	pi'-ra-se	dis-peld'	gram'-mer

EXERCISE XXIV.

dud'-jun	nu'-le	hweet'-n	mor'-gaj .
gud'-jun	nu'-tral	thret'-n	sak'-re-lij
le'-jun	nu'-sanse	week'-nes	kar'-rij
re'-jun	sub'-til	brek'-fast	kar'-trij
fraj'-il	sut'-tl	for-git'	hum'-bl
vij'-il	sut'-tl	for-git'-ing	hum'-ble

EXERCISE XXV.

a-frade' lat'-:is dep'-u-te en'-trense de-grade' let'-tis chim'-ne ab'-sense in-vade' glot'-tis kum'-pa-ne li'-sense treet'-is hak'-ne mar'-shal up-brade' mar'-shal dis-grase' pij'-un fak'-ul-te a-base' spesh'-al re-lij'-un ka-preese'

EXERCISE XXVI.

kaw'-kus kur'-tin se'-zn mag'-net maw'-kish mus'-ket ba'-sn wep'-n se'-kret des'-tin aw'-thur tre'-zn aw'-ful dis-burse' hev'-e fru'-gel er-bane' dis-purse' mil'-du par'-sel or-dane' sad'-dl ko-urse' res'-ku

EXERCISE XXVII.

be-tween' ad-duse' dreem kleen fra'-grense ab-struse' es-teem' pru'-dense re-duse' re-kluse' su-preem' ex-pense' mane'-le se-reen' sum'-mit in'-fi-nit ma-reen' mane'-jur

EXERCISE XXVIII.

saw'-yur pat'-run-ize saw'-saje eks'-ur-size boun'-te rek'-ug-nize chas-tize' re-noun' re-nounse' sim'-pa-thize a-muze'-ing aw'-spis

awk'-shun awn'-ing pau'-pur paun'-ing fro'-zn priz'-n

el'-e-gense ev'-e-dense in-tense' a-pos'-ta-se in'-te-ma-se ep'-e-lep-se

mur'-me-dun

mur'-mur-ing

mur'-se-ful mur'-tl.

murth'-ful

mur'-ku-re

EXERCISE XXIX.

un-e'-ze un-e'-kwal ha'-stak ha'-nus ha-da' ha-bit'-yu-al

nurse dane kon-vurse' or-dane' kom'-murse kam-pane'

jen-er-os'-e-te res-e-pros'-e-te ku-re-os'-e-te a-tros'-e-te an-e-mos'-e-te fe-ros'-e-te

re-preev' con-seev' koun'-te shou'-ur bound'-les chou'-der

EXERCISE XXX.

buk'-a-neer	de-lade'	mane'-ten-ense	naw'-shus
in-ter-seed'	re-gane'	min'-strel-se	naw'-ing
kas'-e-meer	ar-rane'	rez'-e-den se	no'-ing
kon-tra-veen'	rane	del'-e-ka-se	no'-mon
pri-va-teer'	kloun'-ish	pre-pense'	no'-ta-bl
tam-boo-reen'	, kloud'-de	hip-pok'-re- se	bwoi'-ant

EXERCISE XXXI.

vit'-tlz	duk'-til	val'-yu-a-bl	ej'-les
wit'-te-sizm	rep'-til	sing'-gu-lur	re'-zn
vit'-re-us	per'-il	ap-par'-el	biz'-ze
wit'-tld	pen'-sil	the'-a-tur	red'-e
vit'-re-ul	fe'-bril	kon'-ju-gl	eks-tol'
wit'-nest	ton'-sil	kol-lek'-tur	kwor'-rel

EXERCISE XXXII.

na'-shun	per-ver'-se-te	vel'-lum	ver'-te-kl
na'-yad	du-plis'-e-te	de-ko'-rum	tink'-l
na'-bur	e-las-tis'-e-te	king'-dum	ves'-e-kl
na'-vur-e	u-ne-ver'-se-te	free'-dum	rad'-e-kl
bu'-ro	ka-pas'-e-te	ful'-sum	dis-a'-bl
bu'-te	a-ver'-shun	lone'-sum	ju'-se-nes

EXERCISE XXXIII.

par'-oks-izm	na'-tl	ven'-er-a-bl	pre-seed'
sol'-e-sizm	bar'-rl	kom-bus'-te-bl	pro-seed'
krit'-e-sizm	ket'-tl	re-mark'-a-bl	de-zire'
reg'-yu-lur	trib'-l	el'-e-je-bl	de-zire'-us
			wur'-ship wur'-shipt

nu nu nu'-de-te nu'-sanse	nu-fang'-gld nu-mat'-iks rap'-so-de rap'-id-le rap'-per	op'-yu-lent pet'-yu-lent per'-ma-nent stag'-nent a-nal'-e-sis	jeen'-yus je'-ne-us fu'-re-us ka'-re-us per-loin'
nu'-tral-ize	rap'-per	hi-poth'-e-sis	per-form'

EXERCISE XXXV.

	da da'-ze da'-ta da'-le-a da'-re	da'-lite da-zhu-na' dane dane dane'-ing trank'-wil	moun-tin-eer' shan-de-leer' hem'-e-sfeer o-ver-heer' awk-shun-eer' gren-a-deer'	at'-mos-feer dis-ap-peer' ap-pa-ra'-tus moun'-tin-us ko-los'-us vig'-ur-us
l		EXERCIS	E XXXVI.	
١	sis'-tur	kon'-tro-ver-se	tare	im-pi'-e-te
١	sis'-turn	a-tro'-shus	swet	se-ver'-e-te
l	siz'-zurz	in-fek'-shus	sweet	in'-te-mate
١	siz-mat'-ik	fe-ro'-shus	\mathbf{cheet}	in'-te-ma-se
١	sis-tem-at'-ik	sen-ten'-shus	kleer	spon-ta'-ne-us
١	sel'-e-ba-se	fal-la'-shus	dreer	im-per've-us

	EXERU	ISE XXXVII.
su'-ta-bl	kon-seel'	re-vu'
fu'-se-bl	in-sted'	. a-du'
lig'-ne-us	kon-jeel'	a-sku'
du'-be-us	be-hed'	per′-lu ≉
pin'-a-kl	neet'-nes	es-chu'
man'-a-kl	plez'-ent	loj'-ment
	EXERC	SE TYTVIII

	EXERC	ISE XXXVII
na	o-bade'	hwa'-tur
na	in-vade'	wa'-ing
na'-bur	in-vade'	nek'-tur
na'-bob	\mathbf{wade}	som'-bur
na'-vish	wade	mir′-rur
ba'-o-net	wa'-la	egz-hale'd
	EXER	CISE XXXIX

hi'-flone	as-er-tane'	cheef
hi-lar'-e-te	a-ser'-be-te	theef
hi'-a-sinth	re-luk'-tent	trade
hi'-ho	ek'-sel-lent	stade
hi'-drent	in-kur'-shun	spade
kol'-lej	pri-va'-shun	pade

ıte -8e ne-us e-us ur-ro'-ne-us

har-mo'-ne-us kal-ka'-re-us no-to'-re-us pro-vin'-shal pes-te-len'-shal

re-spekt'-e-bl re-spon'-se-bl diz-zern'-e-bl de-zire'-e-bl il-lus'-tre-us ku-ta'-ne-us

ar-te-fish'-al sol-stish'-al de-men'-shun an-e-ma'-shun pro-pri'-e-te in-ik'-we-te

EXERCISE XL.

tem'-per-ense in-sense'	sik'-le-nes	dense
el'-o-kwense sam'-pl	sik'-o-fant	sense
dis-pense sam'-mun	mu'-te-bl	ka'-dense
kon-va'-ense sam'-o-de	for'-se-bl	pres'-ense
neg'-le-gense viz'-e-bl	e-lis'-it	kleer'-ense
in' sense li'-a-bl	op'-o-zit	fla'-grense

EXERCISE XLI.

de-lite'	pur'-pust	pul'-ver-ize	saw'-se
sat'-el-ite	. pur'-sn	ad-ver-tize'	· tip'-se
pros'-e-lite	pur-sist'	in'-fan-tre	jip'-se
eks-ter'-nel	pur-va'	tri-um'-fant	do'-ze
.du′-ra-bl.	bluj'-un	kon'-so-nent	ka-rouz'
chan'-nel .	fash'-un	in'-so-lent	drou'-ze

EXERCISE XLII.

pep'-ur	ben-e-fish'-al	mas'-ku-lin	kap'-tin
prop'-ur	in-flu-en'-shal	fem'-e-nin	rez'-in
kop'-ur	mag-nif'-e-sent	fra-ter'-nal	rap'-in
an'-nis	ob-ser'-vent	ma-ter'-nal	lus'-tur
fa'-sis	no-to-ri'-e-te	a-va'-la-bl	sa'-lur
ser'-vis	e-nor'-me-te	fran'-je-bl	vul'-gur

EXERCISE VIIII.

im-mor'-tl	ut'-ter-ense	de'-sen-se	kor'-sare
kown'-sil	dif'-fer-ense	dis-pep'-se	be-ware'
kown sel	sub'-stense	dis ⊕ leeze′	sware
as-sem'-bl	kon-sen'-tur	diz'-ze	mo'-hare
plum'-et .	koun'-sel-ur	por'-se-lane	wel'-fare
ul'-te-met	pop'-yu-lur	mem'-brane	dif'-thong

EXERCISE XLIV.

vin'-e-gur	in-duse'	hev'-n	dis-tur'-bense
salt-pe'-tur	ref'-yuse	he'-thn	eks-tur'-me-nate
kon-duk'-tur	re-fuze'	weth'-ur	eks-tur'-pate
ref'-er-ense	kon-duse'	we'-vur	sus-sep'-te-bl
re-pent'-ense	eks-kuse'	kuv'-et	ser-tif'-e-kat
pro-pense'	eks-kuze'	ku'-ret	pa-ral'-e-sis

EXERCISE XLV.

ru'-me hau'-thorn ru'-mur pau'-se-te ru'-ral tau'-ne ru'-barb nau'-te-kl sted'-de rn'-ful ru-mat'-ik sted'-de-le

pump'-kin . plan'-tin dis'-se-plin sup-pli'-ing ten'-den-se iel'-us-e

egz-hil'-e-rate pro-pish'-e-ate pro-pish'-us er-u-dish'-un par-a-lit'-ik men-azh'-e-re

EXERCISE XLVI.

ra'-vn ra'-zn ra'-les ra'-nerd be-ra' ju'-se

ni'-se-te ar'-o-gent e-ter'-ne-te in'-no-sent iu'-ve-nil hur'-re-kane daf'-fo-dil ma-nu'-ver as par'-a-gus sub'-se-kwent re-spon'-siv ob'-ve-us

vil'-lin juj'-ment ten'-ant pur-mit' im-murse' pam'-flet

EXERCISE XLVII.

git-ar' ka-tar' da'-le prel'-et gro-tesk' greev'-us

in-glo'-re-us lush'-us er-ro'-ne-us kap'-shus vik-to'-re-us ra'-de-us glo'-re-us sul-fu'-re-us pe-nu'-re-us kul'-prit nes'-es-sa-re def'-e-nit

e'-kwal-ize kom'-pro-mize sak'-re-fize lab'-e-rinth lak'-re-mose kan'-e-bal

EXERCISE XLVIII.

kor'-al ko'-ral ko'-rus kwo'-rum ko-a-less' ko'-ko-nut ko'-run dok'-tur se'-dur e'-gur e'-kwal kar'-goze

im-pe'-re-al em-pir'-e-al as-sir'-e-an re-sus'-se-tate po-lig'-a-me re-sep'-ta-kl pan-e-jir'-ik

de-lish'-us de-ver'-shun de-riv'-a-tiv ig'-no-min-e ne-ses'-se-tus

EXERCISE XLIX.

be-tra' kon-va' in-va' in-ve'-gl res'-pit hab'-it

ranje'-ur rane'-ing rane'-bo rane'-deer rane'-ing mas'-a-kur

ob-lik'-we-te pro-dij'-us am-fib'-e-us a-pok'-a-lips eb-ul-lish'-un

ter'-re-fi pu'-tre-fi os'-se-fi stu'-pe-fi ver'-e-fi ma-sheen'-ur-e feez'-e-bl

EXERCISE L.

EXERCISE LI.

prof'-e-se prof'-e-si sa'-she-ate vil'-e-fi mal'-e-de ep'-aw-let	shoog'-ur hef'-ur su'-tur drop'-se fle'-se fle'-bite	pikt-yur-esk' a-bridj'-ment egz-hawst'-yun om-nish'-ent koun'-ter-fit a-non'-e-mus	trech'-ur-e vish'-c-ate a-si'-lum hap'-pn-ne gaz-e-teer' kwe-ras-seer'
ep-aw-let	ne -bite	a-non'-e-mus	kwe-ras-seer

EXERCISE LII.

mis-te'-re-us	di'-nas-te	mir'-e-ad	mag-a-zeen'
eks-aj'-jer-ate	ke-me'-ra	kol'-er-a	suv'-ur-in
kom-miz'-er-ate	ple-be'-yan	kol'-er-ik	las'-er-ate
an-ni'-he-late	em'-e-nate	sal'-a-re	yo'-man-re
yu-bik'-we-te	hun'-e-kome	pres'-e-pis	par'-le-ment
me-rak'-yu-lus	bril'-yan-se	pu'-re-te	kon-nis-sur'

EXERCISE LIII.

sin-on'-e-mus	e-lish'-e-um	war'-yur	front-eer'
fas-se-na'-shun	e-lish'-e-an	num'-nes	lothe'-sum
de-leer'-e-us	e-lis'-it-ed	nik'-nak	kon-demd'
fe-nom'-e-non	met-a-mor'-fose	theev'-ish	fan'-tazm
fa-nat'-e-sizm	egz-ek'-u-tiv	yu-neek'	bood'-wor
am-u-nish'-un	maw-so-le'-um	an-teek'	be-gile'

EXERCISE LIV.

kat'-e-kome	kwer'-u-lus	res-tor'-a-tur	pash'-un
tas'-e-turn	di'-a-fram	ka-me'-le-un	pa-shaw'
fla-jish'-us	me-lish'- a	ti-ran'-ik-al	ast'-ma
fos'-for-us	os'-sil-ate	def-e-nish'-un	jav'-lin
por'-fe- re	far'-e-see	aug-zil'-ya-re	krev'-is
sik'-a-more	pur'-jer-e	ka-tas'-tro-fe	fo-par'

kro-mat'-ik

in-treeg'-ing

pos-sesh'-un

bel-let'-ter

baz'-e-lisk

i'-sik-kl

FALSE ORTHOGRAPHY.

EXERCISE LV.

hi-per'-bo-le	ko-ket'	ef-fer-ves'	venj'-ense
in-sid'-e-us	dez'-ert	ak-kwe-es'	gast'-le
kon-sil'-e-ate	de-zert'	jim-nas'-tiks	fe-ness'
in-ok'-u-late	de-zert'	eks-plis'-it	swar-a'
sek'-re-ta-re	dez-zert'	deb'-u-tong	sur'-fit
sas-er-do'-tal	fu'-dal	sin'-o-nim	bal'-ense

EXERCISE LVI.

blas-feme'	non'-shal-lans
hole'-sum	min-yon-et'
be-gile'	shap'-e-rone
suk'-kur	soov'-e-neer
gor'-jus	o-pas'-e-te
vik'-tim	nek'-tur-ine
	hole'-sum be-gile' suk'-kur gor'-jus

EXERCISE LVII.

ARAICCION NOTAL						
del'-yum	pe-kune'-ya-re	kur-a'-jus				
sen'-nit	kom-pres'-e-bl	ka-ot'-ik				
nite'-hood	vo-sif'-ur-us	tas'-it-le				
mis'-tik	ben-e-fish'al	lo-jish'-un				
be-numd'	ji'-ra-tur-e	rev'-ur-e				
sol'-em	ap-a-rish'-un	gar-en-teo'				

THE END.

kwor-an-teen' hi-draw'-lik las'-e-tude e-klip'-tik ek'-sta-se am'-e-thist

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